The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6384.—VOL. XXXIX | MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1858. | [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th instant, at her residence, 219, Castlereagh-street, Mrs. D. Mitchell, of a son.

On the 20th instant, at her residence, No. 71, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. Charles Forsberg, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On 13th November, by Rev. W. Cuthbertson, B.A., Arthur J. Smith, Esq., to Euphemia Smith.

On Thursday, 18th instant, by special license, Mr. John Adolph, a native of Oporto, Portugal, to Bridget Dunn, a native of Queen's County, Ireland, both of York-street, Sydney.

DEATHS.

On the 1st September, soon after his arrival from Sydney, at the residence of his neice, in London, Hugh Mackay, Esq., aged 57.

On the 17th instant, suddenly, at the Highland Home Inn, Charlotte, the beloved wife of Mr. Frank Hyde, aged 41 years, leaving a disconsolate husband and daughter to deplore their loss.

On Friday, 19th instant, Mrs. Caroline Augusta Dickson, aged 66, widow of Francis Dickson, many years Master Attendant Pointe de Galle, Island of Ceylon.

On the 20th instant, at his residence, Cleveland-street, Surry Hills, Mr. Robert Robinson, after a lingering illness, in his 57th year.

On the 21st instant, at the residence of his parents, Glebe Road, George William, son of Mr. George Law, after a short illness, aged 8 years and 4 months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

ROYAL MAIL STEAMPACKET COMPANY.—OVERLAND ROUTE. The Royal Mail Steamship COLUMBIAN, NATHANIEL STEWART, Esq., Commander, will be despatched for Ceylon and Suez, carrying her Majesty's Mails, calling at intermediate ports, on SATURDAY, 11th December, at one p.m. precisely.
Rates of passage money: £90 to SOUTHAMPTON; £85 to MARSEILLES. European servants half-fare; native servants one-fourth fare.
The mode of transit through Egypt is as follows:—Between Suez and No. 14 Station in the Desert, a distance of ten miles, in carriages, and from thence the whole way to Alexandria by railway.
For further particulars see guide book, which may be obtained on application at the Company's office.
CHAMPION WETTON, Superintendent.

R. M. S. COLUMBIAN.—Consignees of goods, &c., per this vessel, will please take notice same will be ready for delivery at the Circular Quay, at noon, THIS DAY. Entries will require to be passed before delivery can be given. R. M. S. P. Office, November 22nd.

BRIGHTON, MANLY BEACH.—Steamers four times a day, from Phoenix Wharf. Fares, one shilling; children, ninepence.

From Sydney,	7·10 a.m.	From Manly,	8·10 a.m.
	10·0 a.m.		12·0 noon
	2·30 p.m.		4·0 p.m.
	5·15 p.m.		6·15 p.m.
Sundays,	10·0 a.m.		12·0 noon
	2·30 p.m.		6·0 p.m.

Sundays—Fare, 1s. 6d.; children, 9d.
Woolloomooloo Wharf.
10·20 a.m. 2·50 p.m. For returning 4 p.m., 6·15.
One shilling only to Manly and back, to parties making the trip in the early boat.

STEAMERS FROM THE PHOENIX WHARF.
CLYDE RIVER, via WOLLONGONG, THIS DAY, and on THURSDAY, at 1 p.m., sharp.
WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN, THIS and TO-MORROW NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
MERIMBULA, TWOFOLD BAY, every SATURDAY, at 1 p.m., returning on TUESDAY.

STEAM TO CLARENCE RIVER.—The steamer GRAFTON will for the future make three trips per month, commencing on MONDAY, 1st November.
During the month of November she will leave:—
Sydney on 1st, 10th, and 22nd
Grafton on 7th, 17th, and 28th.
KIRCHNER and CO., agents.

STEAM to CLARENCE RIVER.—The steamer GRAFTON, Captain WISEMAN, will leave the Grafton Wharf, on MONDAY, 22nd instant, at 8 p.m.
KIRCHNER and CO., agents, 8, Wynyard-street.

STEAM to the HUNTER and CLARENCE TOWN, WILLIAMS RIVER.—The FENELLA, for MORPETH, THIS MORNING, at 7 o'clock.
The WILLIAMS, for MORPETH, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING.
She will also receive cargo (only) for Clarence Town, Williams River district.
ROBERT R. HUNTLEY, Acting Manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
COLLAROY, to the HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, at 11.
STEAMER to CLARENCE TOWN, MONDAY, 29th November, at 11 p.m.
CITY OF SYDNEY, to MELBOURNE, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
CLARENCE, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY EVENING, at 10.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY, 1st December, at 10 p.m.
EAGLE, to ROCKHAMPTON, 48 hours after arrival.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Margaret-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE WHARF direct, forwarding Passengers and Cargo to GEELONG at Ship's expense, if required.—The screw steamship WILLIAM MISKIN, J. H. LOVETT, commander, will positively sail on FRIDAY, 26th instant, at 12 o'clock at noon.
Cabin passage ... £5 10 0
Steerage ditto ... 3 0 0
For freight or passage apply to MITCHELL and CO., Lower George-street, or Circular Quay.

FOR PORT STEPHENS.—POLLY HOPKINS to sail THURSDAY. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

FOR PORT STEPHENS, landing goods at Booral Wharf.—FLOWER OF WEXFORD, Captain BAKER, is now receiving cargo at the Commercial Wharf.
PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS, agents.

FOR GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER.—The fine schooner PETREL sails THIS AFTERNOON, and has room only for a few tons freight, if sent down at once to the Flour Company's Wharf.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR THE MACLEAY RIVER, Schooner REAPER. Apply on board, at the Commercial Wharf.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER.—The fine schooner GOLDSEEKER will sail on WEDNESDAY.
For freight or passage apply on board at Brodie and Craig's Wharf; or to JAMES COOK.

CALLENDER, for MORETON BAY.—Clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Has still room for a few tons of freight.
Apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FIRST VESSEL for MORETON BAY.—The fine clipper schooner DON JUAN, CURPHY, master, will sail as above on TUESDAY, 23rd instant. Intending shippers will please take notice that she has the greater portion of her cargo engaged, and will positively sail to her time.
For freight or passage, having good accommodation, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR PORT CURTIS direct, proceeding to ROCKHAMPTON if inducement offers.—The COQUETTE is now loading at the Grafton Wharf, and will sail about TUESDAY, 23rd instant. MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR MELBOURNE.—☞ The favourite trader brig ESPERANZA, Captain M'KAY, is now hourly expected; and, having the larger portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly despatched.
For freight, &c., apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF Direct.—The favourite passenger ship MONARCH, W. MORRISON, commander, will sail TO-MORROW. Has unrivalled accommodations for cabin or steerage passengers.
FARES:—
Cabin ... £5 5 0
Steerage ... 2 10 0
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers; or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 324, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE.—For passengers only. The ELIZABETH, Captain RAMAGE, clears at the Customs THIS DAY. MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR ADELAIDE, with early dispatch, the well-known clipper brig JOHN ORMEROD, T. J. SIVIER, master, having the principal portion of her cargo engaged.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to EBSWORTH and CO., Bridge-street.

FOR WELLINGTON and NELSON.—The favourite and regular trader BURNETT, SCAPLEHORN, master, is now receiving cargo at the Victoria Wharf, and will clear at the Custom House on TUESDAY. Shippers are requested to complete their arrangements.
For freight or passage, having unrivalled accommodations, apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or MOLISON and BLACK.

VESSEL.—Wanted, a First-class vessel, of 150 or 200 tons, for a coasting voyage. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ To follow the Gazelle, the new and powerful first class barque KATE, ALEXANDER GRANGE, Commander, with immediate despatch. Has superior accommodation for passengers.
Freight for this vessel will be taken at a nominal rate, for which, or passage, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.
N.B. Goods for this vessel will be received and stored at Macnamara's Wharf free of charge.

GAZELLE, FOR AUCKLAND, clears at the Customs TO-MORROW. Shippers are requested to complete their shipments, pass Customs entries, and send in bills of lading by NOON to-morrow, as the vessel will not be detained beyond the appointed time.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

DART, for PORT COOPER.—Clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers are requested to complete their shipments, and send in bills of lading by noon of that day.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR OTAGO direct.—The fine clipper barque CITY OF MELBOURNE, is now receiving cargo at the Grafton Wharf, and having the greater portion already engaged, will clear at the Custom House on TUESDAY, 23rd instant, and sail the following day. Has room for a few horses.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place; or S. A. JOSEPH, Wynyard-square.

SCHOONER CAROLINE E. FOOTE, for TAHITI.—This vessel clears TO-DAY, and will sail TO-MORROW. All passage-money must be paid THIS DAY. MERRILL and LEAVITT.

TO PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The barque WILLIAM BUCHANAN, having nearly all her cargo engaged, will start in a few days for the above place.
For freight or passage apply EDWARD TEILLARD and CO., 140, Pitt-street; or G. TULLY, Esq., Newcastle.

FOR MANILA.—The splendid A1 13 years ship MARGARET MITCHELL, 900 tons, DEWAR STILES, commander, will sail positively on 1st December. Good accommodation for passengers.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 64, Margaret-street.

TO CHINESE PASSENGERS for HONGKONG.—The A1 clipper ship ANNA LANGE, 980 tons, J. D. RASCHEN, commander, will positively sail for the above port on the 25th instant.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, off Towns' Wharf; or to R. TOWNS and CO.; or MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR HONGKONG.—To follow the Anne Lange.—The American clipper ship AMARANTH, T. JONES, Esq., commander, will sail for the above port early next month. Has superior accommodations for passengers.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO Direct.—To sail about 28th instant, the American clipper barque CARRIE LELAND, P. L. SMITH, master, will be despatched as above. Can take a limited number of first and second class passengers.
For passage only, apply to Captain SMITH on board; or to MOLISON and BLACK; or MERRILL and LEAVITT, Macquarie-place.
N.B.—This vessel made her last passage to San Francisco in 44 days.

JOHN BANKS, for LONDON.—Shippers by this vessel will oblige by sending down the remainder of their wool as early as possible, the ship being now nearly full.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 1, Margaret-street.
Two poop cabins and three steerage berths disengaged.

SHIP WOOLLOOMOOLOO for LONDON.—A few second-class passengers can be accommodated at moderate rates, by applying to Captain ROSS, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.—The splendid Aberdeen clipper ship BRITISH MERCHANT, 1000 tons register, ALEXANDER DUTHIE, commander, is now ready to receive cargo, and will sail early in January. Shippers of wool and intending passengers are reminded of the extraordinary sailing qualities of this conveyance, her three last voyages having been accomplished in 86, 82, and 89 days. The cabin accommodations are unsurpassed by any vessel on the berth.
For freight or passage apply on board at the Circular Quay; to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR LONDON.—To sail 1st January.—The fine A1 13 years Aberdeen-built clipper ship LEICHHARDT, R. BARRETT, commander.
For freight or passage, apply to the commander on board; or to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

RATES FOR POOP CABINS REDUCED to £60 and £50 each.—For LONDON.—Notice to Passengers.—The regular trader and first-class British clipper LIGHT OF THE AGE, 2100 tons, Captain S. BANES. This vessel is well-known as one of the finest ships employed in the trade between Sydney and London, and is noted not only for her remarkably fast-sailing qualities, but also for the superior accommodations she affords to first and second class cabin passengers. The cabins are fitted with every convenience, the saloons are light and well ventilated, and that for the accommodation of ladies is separate and distinct. The provisions, which are of the best quality, are supplied in the most liberal quantity; and she also carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For further particulars apply to the Captain, on board; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR LONDON.—The new and beautiful A1 13 years clipper ship NOURMAHAL, Captain L. C. BRAYLEY, is far advanced in loading, and will be quickly despatched. She is well known for her fast sailing qualities, and has cabin accommodations of the most superior order. A few intermediate passengers—for whom large and comfortable berths are provided—will be taken. She presents a conveyance unsurpassed for either shippers or passengers.
Apply to Captain BRAYLEY, on board, Circular Quay, or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 ship VIMEIRA, 1037 tons, per register, J. B. SWANSON, commander, will sail on the 18th December. Has still one stern cabin disengaged.
Apply to the Commander, on board; or to BUCHANAN, SKINNER, and CO., Macquarie-place.

LA HOGUE, for LONDON.—For Wool and Passengers only.—This well-known ship will sail about 10th January, and is now receiving wool either alongside, at Circular Quay; or at Marsden and Co.'s woolshed.
Intending passengers can see plan of cabins, &c., by applying to Captain WILLIAMS, on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 1, Margaret-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—Sailing regularly every month throughout the year. This well known and favourite line of clippers, belonging to Messrs. George Thompson and Co., and consisting of the fastest ships in the Australian trade, will leave Sydney as above.
Shippers are requested to take notice that, in order to ensure the necessary regularity, no cargo will be received alongside after the 25th of each month.
Intending passengers are requested to examine the superior accommodation of this splendid fleet. Passages can be secured for any desired month upon application to the agents.
WOOLLOOMOOLOO, 627 tons, ROSS, will sail in November.
DAMASCUS, 964 tons, ALEXANDDER, will sail in December.
WAVE OF LIFE, 913 tons, STUART, will sail in January.
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The A 1 fast sailing regular trader and favourite passenger ship LIGHT OF THE AGE, 1268 tons register, will be despatched early in January.
Cabins can be arranged for at once by applying to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR LONDON.—The well-known and favourite first-class passenger ship SPEEDY, now under the command of Captain GEERE, will be despatched about the 1st December. She is lying at the Circular Quay, and cabins should be early secured to prevent disappointment.
Apply to Captain GEERE, on board, or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON direct.—The A1 clipper ship WOOLLOOMOOLOO, 627 tons, J. ROSS, commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo down and on board, will sail in a few days. Has still one or two cabins disengaged.
Apply to Captain ROSS, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The ship QUITO, 500 tons register, A1 for 13 years, J. D. HAWKINS, commander; this vessel is now receiving cargo at the Circular Quay, and having three-fourths of her cargo already engaged, will sail about the 20th December.
Apply to MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., No. 13, Macquarie-place.

ARNINI, from BREMEN.—Consignees by above vessel will please pass entries at once for Botts's Wharf; and take notice that any goods impeding the discharge will be entered and stored by the undersigned for consignee's risk and expense. The vessel will not be responsible for any goods after being landed. KIRCHNER and CO., agents, Wynyard-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a 9-ton Boat, also a 6-ton Boat. Apply J. WISHART and CO., Market Wharf.

FOR SALE, a new KETCH, about 40 tons. Apply to JOHN BOOTH, Balmain.

VESSEL.—Wanted, one of about 120 tons, to load for a colonial port. MOLISON and BLACK.

YACHT.—For SALE, a small centre-board Yacht, in excellent order and condition, and ready for any of the approaching regattas. For particulars apply to the Storekeeper, at Botts' Wharf.

LIGHT SKIFF or DINGY wanted. Address, with price and particulars, to Storekeeper, Botts' Wharf.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The first-class barque LAUNCESTON, 328 tons register.
Apply on board to Captain SINCLAIR, Botts' Wharf; or to JAMES MALCOLM and CO.

TO UNDERWRITERS, Ship Owners and the Insuring generally. A Claim for total loss of a schooner condemned in the beginning of this year, will shortly be offered for SALE. Full particulars of the claim—the names of the underwriters, and office, &c., with the steps hitherto taken in the matter, will appear on WEDNESDAY next, the 24th instant. If not SOLD here, it will be offered to public competition in all the colonies. Apply till then. Box 275, Post Office.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT, PORT JACKSON.—An appointment of Assistant Harbour Master at Port Jackson having become vacant, applications for the same will be received at this office until NOON on the 30th instant.
It is necessary [illegible] should be furnished with the application; and [illegible] directed to be in attendance at this office on the day mentioned.
H. H. BROWNE, Chairman.
JOHN CROOK, Harbour Master.
W. J. WILSHIRE, Secretary.
The Office of the Steam Navigation and Pilot Board, 12th November.

BALMAIN REGATTA.—ST. ANDREW'S DAY. 30th November, 1858.
President, Sir Daniel Cooper.
Vice-President, John Campbell, Esq., M. P.
Umpire, George Thornton, Esq., M. P.
Treasurer, Captain Harrold.
Committee:—Messrs. H. Perdriau, A. Buchan, W. Lemon, J. Hunt, G. Taylor, W. Taylor, M. Twentyman, W. Marshall, J. Sandford, F. Vale, T. Smith, J. Smith, J. Rankin, R. Yeend, J. Porter, Captains Brown and Ayton, and Dr. Evans.
FIRST MATCH.—To start at 10 o'clock a.m. For all Amateurs under 20 years of age, in Skiffs, pulling a pair of sculls. To start from the Flagship round a boat moored in Johnson's Bay; then round the Flagboat in Waterview Bay, and back to Flagship. First prize, £7. Entrance, 10s. 6d.
SECOND MATCH.—To start at half-past 10 o'clock. For all Amateurs who have never won a public prize, pulling a pair of oars, in bona fide licensed boats. Same course as No. 1. First prize, £10. Entrance, £1 1s.
THIRD MATCH.—To start at a quarter to 11 o'clock. Centreboard dingy race; sweepstakes 10s. 6d. each. To start from the Flagship, round Shark Island, and back to Flagship.
FOURTH MATCH.—To start at 11 o'clock. For all Amateurs, who have never won a public prize, in Gigs, pulling four oars, with coxswain. To start from Flagship, round Fort Denison, round the boat moored in Johnson's Bay, and back to Flagship. First prize, £15. Entrance, £1 1s.
FIFTH MATCH.—To start at half-past 11 o'clock. For all Sailing Boats not exceeding 13 feet on the keel. To start from Flagship round Flagboat in Johnson's Bay; thence round Shark Island, and back to Flagship. First prize, £10. Entrance, £1 1s.
SIXTH MATCH.—To start at 12 o'clock. For all Watermen who have never won a public prize, in bona fide watermen's boats, pulling a pair of sculls. Same course as No. 1. First prize, £8; second ditto, £2 2s. Entrance, 10s. 6d.
SEVENTH MATCH.—To start at half-past 12 o'clock p.m. Champion Race; for all boats pulling a pair of sculls. Same course as No. 4. race. First prize, £15. Entrance, £2 2s.
EIGHTH MATCH.—To start at 1 o'clock. For all second-class Yachts, not exceeding 25 feet on the keel. Start from the Flagship, round Flagboat, in Johnson's Bay, round Sow and Pigs and Floating-light, and back to Flagship. First prize, silver cup, valued at £25. Entrance, £2 2s.
NINTH MATCH.—To start at half-past 1 o'clock. For all Yachts (centreboard boats excluded). Start from Flagship, round red buoy moored off Manly Beach, round Flagship, round Pinchgut Island, and back to Flagship. First prize, silver cup, valued at £40. Entrance, £3 3s.
TENTH MATCH.—To start at 2 o'clock. For all Open Boats under canvas. Start from Flagship, round Flagboat in Johnson's Bay, then round Lightship and Sow and Pigs, and back to Flagship. First prize, £12. Entrance, £1 1s.
ELEVENTH MATCH.—To start at half-past 2 o'clock. For all Sailing Dingies, not exceeding 12 feet on the keel. Start from Flagship, round boat in Johnson's Bay, round Shark Island, and back to Flagship. First prize, £8; second ditto, £2. Entrance, 10s. 6d.
TWELFTH MATCH.—To start at 3 o'clock. For all Watermen, in Licensed Boats, pulling a pair of sculls. Same course as No. 1 race. First prize, £10. Entrance, 10s. 6d.
THIRTEENTH MATCH.—To start at half-past 3 o'clock. For all Dingies not exceeding 12 feet on the keel, for youths not over 15 years of age, pulling a pair of paddles (outriggers excluded). To start from flagship, round boat in Johnson's Bay, and back to Flagship. First prize, £5; second, £1. Entrance 5s.
FOURTEENTH MATCH.—To start at 4 o'clock. Gig and Dingy Race for twenty minutes. Prize, £5. Entrance, 2s. 6d.
All boats to be subject to the approval of the committee.
Subscribers to the amount of £1 1s. will be admitted on board the Flagship.
All points to be rounded on the starboard hand.
Rules same as Anniversary Regatta.
Entrances will be received on THURSDAY EVENING next, at AITON'S, Unity Hall, Balmain.
Second boats in the matches to receive entrance—except 8th and 9th matches.
JOHN M'BEATH, hon. secretary.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, Monday, November 22nd, Mr. G. H. Rogers in two pieces, supported by Mr. H. Edwards, Mr. Sefton, Mr. Miran, Mr. Wigan, Mrs. Charles Poole, Miss Herbert, and the whole strength of the company. First night of SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES; to be followed by THE FEARFUL TRAGEDY IN SEVEN DIALS; and to conclude with SAMUEL IN SEARCH OF HIMSELF. Doors open at a quarter to 7, performance to commence at half-past 7. Dress circle, 4s.; upper boxes, 2s.; pit, 1s.; private boxes, £2 2s.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—The favourite Scotch drama, with all the original music, entitled ROB ROY; and the celebrated drama, entitled THE MILLER AND HIS MEN. All the star company will appear to-night:—Messrs. Rayner, Burford, Stewart, Bellair, Hill, Torning, Hydes, F. and J. Howson; Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Bellair, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Morton, Miss Julia Matthews, &c., &c. Doors open at 7, commencing at half-past. Prices: Dress boxes, 3s.; upper, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d. Private boxes to hold twelve persons, with chairs, £2 2s.
JAMES SIMMONDS, lessee and manager.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Patron: his Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—Patroness: Lady DENISON.—The FOURTH CONCERT of the Season will take place in the Great Hall of the Sydney Exchange, THIS EVENING, November 22nd, 1858. The doors will be open at half-past seven, to commence at eight o'clock precisely.
PROGRAMME:—
PART I.
1. Overture, "Les deux Avengles de Toledo"—Mehul
2. Glee, "Go Idle Boy"—Callcott
3. Ballad, "Come into the garden, Maud"—J. Farmer
Madame SARA FLOWER.
4. Ballad, "Down where the Blue Bells Grow"
Mr. CORDNER.
5. Symphony, OP. 1, "Andante and Minuetto"—Beethoven.
PART 2.
1. Overture, "Oberon"—Weber
2. Glee, "Beanties, have you seen a toy"—Evans
3. Fantasia (pianoforte), "Anna Bolena"—Dohler
Madame A. RAWACK.
4. Song, "As I view these scenes so charming"—Bellini
AMATEUR.
5. March, "Fairy"—Bishop.
☞ Parties are respectfully requested not to leave the concert room during the performance of a piece.
Conductor—Mr. JOHN DEANE.
H. R. WEBB, secretary.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Members who have not received their Ladies' Cards for the forthcoming concert will oblige by calling on the secretary for the same. H. R. WEBB, secretary, 9, Hunter-street, near George-street.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Tickets for the CONCERT, THIS EVENING, may be obtained under the usual regulations, from Mr. ALDIS, hon. treasurer; or Mr. WEBB, the secretary, Hunter-street. Price, 5s. Monday, November 22.

QUADRILLE PARTY, to be held at the Light-House Hotel, Bathurst-street, on MONDAY EVENINGS. Tickets, to admit a lady and gentleman, 2s.; to be had from A. GRAY, on the premises.

CONCERT EVERY EVENING, WAKELY'S Saloon, Pitt and Market streets. Two pianists. Admission free.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ANN GARDENER, maiden name TINGLE.—If any person can give any information respecting her, or will write to her husband, JOSEPH GARDENER, Balmain, it will be thankfully received.

DAVID DUNK! There is a letter for you at the HERALD Office.

HENRY MONNERSON will hear of his Cousin E. B., by calling at the Catholic School, Newtown.

JAMES FRAME.—If this should meet the eye of the above, he will hear of his brother by applying or writing to him. Address ROBERT FRAME, HERALD Office Sydney.

NOTICE.—If Mr. JOHN BOYLE, Surveyor, would send his address to the undersigned, he would feel very much obliged. H. P. REYNOLDS, care of Mr. James Pike, George-street, Parramatta.

TO WILLIAM HOLLOWAY, Butcher, of Prince-street, Sydney, RETURN IMMEDIATELY, as your WIFE is ILL, and will not recover. JAMES POOLE.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, BOURKE-STREET.—The Rev. JOHN WATSFORD will preach at Surry Hills THIS EVENING. Service at half-past six. Welcome to all. Unconverted sinners are specially invited.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—A Missionary TEA MEETING will be held in Crown-street Chapel, THIS EVENING (Monday), November 22nd. Tea will be provided at half-past 6 o'clock. After tea a Missionary Meeting will be held. Addresses will be given by several ministers and friends of the mission cause. A collection will be made in behalf of the missions in Australasia. Tickets, 1s. 6d. each, may be had of any of the members, or at the door.

CITIZENS' RETURN BALL TO THE MAYOR.—At a meeting of the Committee, held on Thursday, the 4th instant, it was resolved that a Fancy Dress Ball be held at the Prince of Wales Theatre, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 23rd instant.
Committee:

The Hon. Sir Daniel Cooper	The Hon. Robert Campbell
The Hon. Geo. Hill, M.L.C.	The Hon. John Robertson
Mr. W. B. Dalley, M.P.	Mr. E. S. Hill, J.P.
James H. Neale	F. Cohen
Charles Bate	W. Peisley
George Dempsey	R. P. Abbott
James Tapsen	George Graham
Charles York	George Whitfield
G. U. Grimes	James York
Robert Fisher	Samuel Bayliss
J. G. Raphael	Andrew Allen
John Hill, junior	F. Kosten
Alexander Moore	James C. Peters.
Samuel Weoller	W. G. A. Fitzhardinge

Tickets: Gentlemen, 21s. Ladies, 12s. 6d.
M. C.—Mr. William Clarke.
No tickets will be issued after this day.
J. G. RAPHAEL, treasurer.
CHARLES BATE, hon. secretary.

THE COMMITTEE for the Citizens' Return Ball have much pleasure in announcing to the public that, by the kind permission of the Commodore and Officers of the Austrian ship of war, Novara, their splendid Band has been courteously allowed to perform during the evening of the 23rd; and also Colonel Perceval and Captain Lovell, with their usual courtesy, have permitted the popular Bands of the 12th Regiment and Artillery to be in attendance. CHARLES BATE, hon. sec.

CITIZENS' RETURN BALL to the MAYOR.—The members of committee are respectfully requested to meet THIS EVENING, at half-past seven o'clock, on business of importance, and also to make a return of all tickets disposed of by them, and to hand in their cheques to the treasurer for the same. CHARLES BATE, hon. sec.

DIRECTIONS for Carriages for the Citizens' Return Ball to the Mayor.—Carriages to approach from Hunter-street to the Prince of Wales Theatre, and retire by King-street. CHARLES BATE, hon. sec.

CITIZENS' RETURN BALL TO THE MAYOR.—Tickets for the above may be obtained from Mr. JAMES C. PETERS, next the Bank of Australasia, Jamison-street, and of Mr. GEORGE WHITFIELD, Cannon House, opposite the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, King-street. CHARLES BATE, honorary secretary.

CITIZENS' RETURN BALL TO THE MAYOR.—To the Ladies and Gentlemen of Redfern.—Tickets for the above may be obtained from Mr. ROBERT FISHER, James-street East, Redfern. CHARLES BATE, honorary secretary.

RETURN BALL.—Gentlemen can be supplied with dresses upon application to C. JONES, Prince of Wales Theatre.

SCHOOL OF ARTS' WEEKLY LECTURES.—On TUESDAY EVENING next, the 23rd instant, a Lecture will be delivered by F. HARGRAVE, Esq., on "The Study of English Law, as a branch of Popular Education." Members of the institution will be admitted on production of cards of membership, and are entitled to introduce two ladies. The lecture will commence at half-past 7 o'clock. WILLIAM DAVIS, secretary.

CHEMICAL WONDERS.—A LECTURE will be delivered THIS EVENING, by Mr. Alfred Cane, at the Schoolroom, Stanley-street, on the above subject. To commence at half-past seven o'clock. Admission, one shilling.

LAUGHING GAS, at Mr. CANE'S Lecture THIS EVENING. Tickets, one shilling each.

ALLIANCE QUADRILLE CLUB (late Princess Royal).—Members of the above are requested to attend at Madame FARRELLY'S, on MONDAY EVENING, the 22nd, at 8 p.m. precisely.
GEO. W. WEBB, Honorary Secretary.

FESTIVAL of ST. ANDREW.—The Brethren of the Lodge St. Andrew, No. 350, intend celebrating the above festival by dining together in open lodge. Members of the craft are invited to attend. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, can be had of the following brethren:—

W. M'Pherson	J. Aird
W. Vial	T. Cripps
A. Allan	T. Hobbs, secretary.

FREEMASONRY.—The regular Monthly MEETING of the Sydney Samaritan Lodge, No. 843, will be held at Clark's Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock punctually. H. WISE, secretary.

PARRAMATTA.—Persons desirous of joining the CUMBERLAND CRICKET CLUB are requested to forward their names and the amount of their subscription (10s. 6d.) on or before TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, to enable them to take part in the election of officers for the ensuing year. F. WICKHAM, Honorary Secretary.

DIGGERS' EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE.—The Ration Orders issued by the Committee to diggers and others, up to the 9th of November, will not be in force after the end of this month; and the Storekeepers on the Western and Northern gold-fields supplying them, are requested to send them in to their agents, in Sydney, within thirty days from date of issue.
JOHN PENDERED, Secretary.
15th November.

TO DIGGERS.—Applicants' Names taken down THIS DAY, Monday, 22nd November, at 10 o'clock. Apply at Leigh's Stores, Circular Quay. JOHN PENDERED, secretary.

DIGGERS' EMPLOYMENT FUND.—The Committee having incurred heavy liabilities in forwarding 1200 diggers and others into the interior, by which the country districts are most directly benefited, have to request that the Local Sub-Committees will pay the amount of any local subscriptions to the Diggers' Employment Fund, to the Treasurer or Secretary, on or before the 1st December. JOHN PENDERED, Secretary, Leigh's Stores, Circular Quay.

PARRAMATTA.—A Preliminary Meeting will be held in the long room of the Red Cow Hotel, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 7 p.m., to take into consideration the propriety of incorporating the town.

NOTICE.—To the inhabitants of Newtown and Cook's River. A public MEETING will be held, at Mr. NOBBS', Railway Hotel, Newtown, on MONDAY EVENING next, at seven o'clock. For the purpose of nominating five fit and proper persons to act as Trustees for the Parish Road, leading from Sydney to the Dam at Cook's River.

NOTICE.—RICHMOND ROAD TRUST.—The Commissioners of this Road Trust will, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon precisely, cause the tolls, to be collected during the year, commencing on the 1st of January next, at the Toll-gate, Blacktown Road, to be LET, by public auction, at Mrs. Seymour's, Black Horse Inn, Richmond.
The lessee, and two responsible persons, to be approved of by the Commissioners, will be required to enter into a bond in double the amount of the rent, and also, if required, a warrant of attorney, for the due observance and performance of all the conditions of the lease, and punctual payment of the rent, by equal monthly instalments, within seven clear days from the commencement of each month. The upset price of the tolls will be £60.
All further information will be furnished on application to the undersigned, at his office, George-street, Windsor.
WILLIAM WALKER, Secretary to the Trust.
November 13th, 1858.

PICKFORD and CO., Carriers to Great Britain, intend forwarding PARCELS by Mail. Charge for same, 3d. per ounce; by ships as usual. W. WILLINGTON, agents, 12, Essex-street, Gaol-hill, Sydney.

NEWTOWN MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—People of Newtown, beware! Notwithstanding the result of the late meeting, they are going round and "cadging" for signatures.

No. 58-73. Town Hall, King-street, Sydney, 6th November, 1858.
ELECTION OF EIGHT ALDERMEN FOR THE CITY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the Sydney Corporation Act of 1857, an election to supply the vacancy in each ward of the city occasioned by the retiring of eight Aldermen in terms of the 16th section of the said Act, will take place in the several wards on WEDNESDAY, the first day of December next. Notices of the nomination of parties for election will be received by the Returning Officer, at this office, on and after the seventh, and until the hour of 12 o'clock at noon of the third day next before the date above referred to.
By order of the Returning Officer.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TO THE ELECTORS OF COOK WARD.—A MEETING of the friends and supporters of Mr. LACEY, will be held at the Royal Arms, Devonshire-street, on MONDAY EVENING next. The chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

TO THE ELECTORS of COOK WARD.—GENTLEMEN,—At the solicitation of a great number of the electors of your ward I am induced at once to announce myself a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election of Alderman; and, should you do me the honour to elect me as your representative, I will endeavour to perform the duties that may devolve upon me to your satisfaction, and I trust with honour to myself.
I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
MATTHEW LACEY.

COOK WARD.—The friends and supporters of Mr. CHARLES SIMMONS are invited to attend a MEETING, to be held at Mr. Wauhop's, the True Irishman, Sarah Ann-street, Elizabeth-street South, on MONDAY next, November 22. The chair to be taken at eight o'clock prompt.

FITZROY WARD.—The Committee to secure the election of Mr. JOHN SUTTON, as Alderman for the above Ward, will meet EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Mr. D. C. ROBINSON'S, Fitzroy Hotel, William-street. GEORGE COMMINS, secretary.

FITZROY WARD.—The friends and supporters of Mr. SUTTON are requested to meet at Mr. Black's Hotel, Surry Hills, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 8 o'clock. GEORGE COMMINS, Secretary.

MR. RAPER has consented to allow himself to be placed in Nomination as Alderman for Denison Ward.

DENISON WARD.—The Electors of Denison Ward are respectfully solicited to Vote for their present representative at the forthcoming election.

MACQUARIE WARD.—At a meeting of a number of the electors of Macquarie Ward, held at Mr. Kelly's, Emu Inn, George-street, on Saturday last, it was resolved that a public meeting of the electors should be called for THIS (Monday) EVENING, at half-past 7 precisely, as above, when those gentlemen who are favourable to the election of a "Practical Man" to represent them in the Municipal Council are earnestly requested to attend. G. A. HEWETT, Secretary pro tem.

£1 REWARD.—Strayed from my Yard, on 21st instant, a Chesnut MARE, branded 5 over W near shoulder. By returning her to E. H. GALE, 426, corner Kent and Druit streets, shall receive the above reward.

£40 REWARD.—Lost, on Saturday Evening, November 20th, between five and six o'clock, £323 7s., supposed to have been dropped between the corner of Market and Sussex streets, and Macquarie-street; the above reward will be paid to any person bringing it to PATRICK O'CARROLL, No. 50, Macquarie-street South. N.B.—The notes are stopped.

LOST, in George-street, between Hunter and Bridge streets, within the hours of 4 and 5 p.m., a PAPER. Any one returning the same to the HERALD Office will receive Five Shillings. E. R. D.

LOST.—Strayed or stolen, TWO HORSES from Mr. Rouse's Paddock, Rouse Hill, on MONDAY NIGHT or TUESDAY MORNING last. One is a bay, with a large star on forehead, a snip on the nose, two fore feet and near hind foot white; branded. The brand is a capital I on the near shoulder, and a flourishing capital R on the off shoulder with ‿ underneath. The other is also a bay; description similar, but an O on the near shoulder, and two fore feet white only. A reward of £5 will be paid on recovery if strayed; and £50 if stolen, on conviction of the thief or thieves.

LOST, on Saturday Evening, a CHEQUE, drawn by Mr. Rolfe, for £5 14s. 8d. The finder will be rewarded by bringing it to JAMES SMITH'S, Old White Swan.

FOUND, a Newfoundland DOG—can be had, if described, by paying expenses. Address O. P. Q., Box 253, Post Office.

STOLEN or Strayed, from the paddock at the rear of the residence of the undersigned, yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, a Brownish Black COB, about 14 hands high, switch tail, aged, branded FM under the saddle. Any one returning him, if strayed, will be rewarded for their trouble. S. SAMUEL, the "Grange," Newtown.

NOTICE.—Strayed into my Run about seven weeks ago, one Red STEER, with white back, branded on near rump like RK. The owner can have it by paying expenses. Apply to THOMAS SALE, Innkeeper, near Liverpool.

ONE RED BULLOCK, branded OR on off hip, and OR on near thigh; one Red BULLOCK, branded OR on off ribs; one Red BULLOCK, branded CR on off hip and off ribs; one Brindle, branded large OR off ribs; one Yellow BULLOCK, WC branded off hip and ribs. If stolen, £20 reward on conviction, if strayed, £6 reward. Any one bringing the bullocks to I. NICHOLS, or T. BRENAN, Narellan, will receive the reward.

CAUTION.—The following Certificates and Cheques have been stolen from the undersigned, all of which have been stopped:—A, 574 over 511 to 530—Twenty cases geneva, each 3 23-32 gallons, 12.5 u.p., ex Pam Flush, Maguire, from London 14th September, 1858, in Lamb's bond, by Lamb and Co. K, 572—37, 38, 39—Three quarter-casks sherry, each 26 gallons, ex Electra, Cazer, from London, bonded by Tucker and Co., 31st August, 1858, in Campbell's. V. 503-3—One hogshead brandy, 58 gallons, 0.4 o.p., ex Altos, M'Laughlin, from London, bonded by Tucker and Co., 25th August, 1857, in Campbell's. Y. 454—26-30—46-50—Ten cases cherry cordial, each 1 28-32 gallons, ex Alwine, Bretage, from Hamburgh, bonded by Berens and Co., 16th December, 1856, in Moore's. G, 559—5—One hogshead brandy, 55 gallons, 1-7 u.p., ex Cherokee, Allen, from London, bonded by Buyers and Learmonth, 20th May, 1858, in Leigh's. V,554—Two cases brandy, each 1 28-32 gallons, 12,7 u.p., ex Asterion, Snow, from London, bonded by Franck, Brothers, and Co., 22nd April, 1858, in Circular. M, 501—28 & 30—Two octaves brandy, each 20 gallons, ex Manitou, Honeywell, London, bonded by Vial D'Aram, and Co., 7th August, 1857, in Macnamara's. X, 5 7—373-375—Three cases old tom, each 1-28.32 gallons, ex Harvest Home, Wright, from London, bonded by A. Dreutler and Co., 5th November, 1857, in Macnamara's. Cheque for £8 on Australasia Bank, in favour of Watson and Co., by G. M. Johnson. Cheque for £7 5s. on New South Wales Bank. Order, Redman on Cohen, £5, and sundry papers; two pound notes, and cash-box containing all the papers. WATSON and CO., wine and spirit stores, Lloyd's gateway.

CAUTION to the PUBLIC not to purchase the undermentioned ten Certificates ("Octaves") of dark Brandy

Mark.	Nos.
M	2, 3, 5, 6, 7.
589	9, 11, 12, 13, 15.

Entrusted to a broker for Sale on commission, the same having been stopped at the Argyle Bond.
Sydney, November 19th. J. C. PETERS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, being about to proceed to Moreton Bay for a few weeks, requests that all accounts against him will be furnished by the 27th instant; and also requests that persons indebted to him will settle their accounts at once. J. H. ASHER, York and Barrack streets.

IF ROBERT INGLETORPH, shoemaker, does not call and settle his account with me within seven days, his tools, &c., will be sold to defray expenses. THOMAS HELY, Railway Bridge, Sydney.

PARISH ROAD.—It having been certified to us, the undersigned Justices, in Petty Sessions assembled, that at a meeting of the proprietors of land on the road leading from Sydney to the Dam at Cook's River, holden at the Central Police Office, George and York streets, Sydney, on the 11th day of November instant, it was deemed expedient that trustees should be appointed for the said road. We hereby give notice that a MEETING of such proprietors will be holden at the Police Office aforesaid, before Thomas Cooper, Esquire, presiding magistrate, assisted by Messrs. John Richardson and John Donohoe, assessors, on TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of November instant, at noon, for the purpose of electing five trustees for the said road, conformably to the 3rd section of the Act of Council, 4 Victoria, No. 12.
Given under our hands, at the Central Police Office, Sydney, this 11th day of November, A.D. 1858.
D. FORBES, P.M.
JOHN KETTLE, J.P.

A LADY is desirous of receiving an Elderly Lady, to reside with her, who can be accommodated with a bedroom, furnished if required, on very moderate terms. 65, Crown-street, three doors from William-street.

DAILY GOVERNESS.—A young Lady, lately arrived in the colony, desirous of employment, is anxious to obtain a situation as Daily Governess, in the vicinity of Woolloomooloo. Competent to teach the French language and the pianoforte in addition to the usual English education. Address, A. B. C., care of F. Larter, register office, 88, South Head Road.

EVENING Parties attended by a Professional Person, at moderate charges. Apply F. MADER, George-st.

GOVERNESS.—An English Lady, teaching the different accomplishments, wishes an engagement—country preferred; open for one week. Miss E., HERALD Office, Sydney.

LOADING for Tambaroora, Louisa Creek, and Bathurst, at RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO.'S, Clarence-street.

MAIDEN EWES.—Wanted, from 300 to 500 Maiden Ewes, to be delivered either in Sydney or Newcastle. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

STORE CATTLE.—Wanted to purchase, from 1000 to 6000 head of equal sexes, from two to six years old, deliverable at the junction of the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee rivers. Parties desirous to sell, are requested to state the number, terms, and all other particulars in writing. EDWARD FLOOD, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

TEAMS.—Wanted to load, THIS DAY, for Bathurst, Mudgee, Sofala, Meroo, and Berrima, at the Stores of JOHN FRAZER, No 95 York-street, Wynyard-square.

TO BOOKKEEPERS.—Wanted, one thoroughly competent to keep the books of a country store. Testimonials required. JOHN FRAZER, No. 65, York-street.

TO PUBLICANS.—Required, a License. Apply, W. H. G., at the Robin Hood, South Head Road.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, one First Hand and two Apprentices; also a Young Lady as Saleswoman. J. B. HOWELL, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, to know why every one deals at DOLBY'S, London House, George-street South. Because DOLBY has the largest and cheapest stock of boots and shoes in the colony. ☞ 500 empty trunks for SALE.

WANTED, a London Milliner of first-rate capabilities. Good colonial reference required. Apply to Mrs. SPENCE, Commerce House, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, Good Bootmakers; no others need apply. THOMAS HELY, wholesale and retail boot manufacturer, Railway Bridge, Sydney.

WANTED, an Indoor Apprentice to the Dressmaking. Apply at 1, Barker-street, near Brodie and Craig's Wharf.

WANTED, to Borrow £70, for which £78 will be given by monthly instalments of £6 10s. per month; first payment to be made the 30th January ensuing. Security will be given. Apply L. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a thorough good Hand, Dressmaking by day or week. E. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a General Servant; references required. Apply to 88, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Boy that knows the town—a native preferred. 17, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, an active Young Man, as Waiter, accustomed to a public dining room; must have a good character from his last place. Apply at the Kent Larder, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, four Single Men, Farm Servants, for the Clarence River. J. C. GLUB, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Board and Residence in a private family. Address A. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, an active Boy to work in the bakehouse. GEORGE WILKIE and CO., George-street.

WANTED, two Draft Horses or Mares—large size—young and thoroughly broken-in. D. N. JOUBERT, Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a situation as Clerk, Secretary, Accountant, or Manager of a Store, &c., by the undersigned, either in town or country. G. D. HARRISON, Mrs. Cleland's, 4, Princes-street.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a Situation as Light Porter, or Messenger, and willing to make himself generally useful. Good character. Town or country. Address, J. B., Post Office, Balmain.

WANTED to purchase, a good American Rifle. Apply 173, Gloucester-street, Church-hill.

WANTED, a Situation as Housemaid; good references can be given. Apply No. 3, Liverpool-street West.

WANTED, a Barmaid. Apply, by letter, address A. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Female, as General Servant. 81, Pitt-street.

WANTED, in a Gentleman's Family, a respectable Young Woman, with good recommendations, as House and Parlour Maid. Apply No. 303, St. John's-terrace, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, opposite the new Church.

WANTED, four Peabers. Apply Mr. SMITH, Glasgow Arms, George-street.

WANTED, a Female General Servant. Apply at Napoleon Cottage, No. 6, Brisbane-street.

WANTED, a couple of Sawyers for Wollongong. 3, Craigend-terrace, William-street.

WANTED, a mother and daughter, as General Servant and Nursemaid. No. 2, Thurlow-terrace, Bourke-st.

WANTED, an active Man, acquainted with the town, to drive a horse and cart, and make himself useful in the store. Good references required. LEATHES, BROWN and CO., 69, Market-street.

WANTED to be Known, GUY, BROTHERS', Photographic Gallery, opposite the White Horse.

WANTED to be Known, Portraits 5s., with case, 290, George-street, opposite the White Horse.

WANTED, a General Servant, in a small family, a nursemaid is kept. She must be able to wash and iron. Apply to Mrs. COZEN'S, 3, Baptist's-buildings, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED to Sell, a Bull and Mastiff Dog, very cheap. Direct J. H. T., Petersham Post Office.

WANTED, an English House and Parlour Maid, No. 20, Wynyard-square. Apply at 11 o'clock.

WANTED, Two Single Men, used to bush work—no others need apply; one to drive a horse, one to cut billet wood. Apply to Mr. GEERING, Cook's River Inn, Cook's River Dam.

WANTED, a stout Lad to work in a Garden. Apply to MURRAY and CO., Market-street West.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Woman, a situation as plain Cook or Laundress. Address, B.C.R., 351, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a Waiter. Apply to Mr. BURLEY, King-street, No 74.

WANTED, a Girl, to assist in the housework. Ship Inn, Gloucester-street.

WANTED, a Lad, about 15 or 16 years of age, to hawk oysters about Sydney. Apply to W. WATTS, 114, Phillip-street, Sydney.

WANTED, good Brush Hands. Apply to Mr. H. LOW, 122, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, (3) Three Farming Men on a farm, twenty (20) miles from Sydney. Apply to J. H. ATKINSON, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a Situation for a strong German Girl, speaking English. S. ASHLIN, agent, 139, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a Boy about 15, to be generally useful. Apply to Mr. ASHLIN, 139, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Employment in a Store or Warehouse, by a sober steady man, who has had several years' experience in the same. Good reference can be given. Address W. Y., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a strong Girl, to take charge of children. Apply 112, Riley-street, near Liverpool-street.

WANTED, for a short time, in the country, within 35 miles of Sydney—accommodation in a plain, but respectable private family, for two Ladies and Child, where little attendance is required. Address C. A. H., HERALD.

WANTED, a Young Man as Assistant Stockman, at a Cattle Station; a good character indispensable. Apply to Mr. M'RAE, Rose Hill, Parramatta, between the hours of nine and twelve.

WANTED, a first-class Milliner, none else need apply. Apply at 71, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, Employment, by an experienced well-sinker. No objection to the interior. W. S., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Soap and Candle Box Maker. Apply to THOMAS MATTHEWS and CO., timber yard, foot of Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a good Cook. Enquire Mrs. F. LORD, North Shore.

WANTED, to purchase, Books, Clothing, Linen, good Guns, Plate, Instruments, and miscellaneous property of every description. R. M. LINDSAY, 17, Elizabeth-street North. N.B. A note addressed, parties attended at their own residences.

WANTED, Horse and Bullock Teams, to convey hardwood from the Rooty Hill Mills to the Railway, Parramatta, and to the new bridge at Richmond; also, men, to make bricks, and a man, accustomed to hammer and sharpen circular saws. Apply at the Mills, near Parramatta.

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AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Small Savings.—In order to encourage men of small means to save and invest their savings, the above bank has resolved to issue Bank Post Bills, on the deposit of even sums of £1 each, at twelve months date, with interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum added; thus, for the deposit of one pound, a bill for one guinea will be issued; and these bills the bank will pay at any time, if required, on presentation, to the extent of the amount originally deposited.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager.
Sydney, 29th October.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that interest is allowed by this Bank, on fixed deposits as follows, namely:—
At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 " " " 3 months
The rate of interest for longer periods to be matter of special arrangement.
For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—
Paid up capital ... £500,000
Reserve fund ... £175,000
This Bank allows interest upon deposits, if lodged for fixed periods, at rates varying from 3 to 5 per cent. per annum, and allows the immediate transfer of such portion of customers' balances as may not by them be immediately required to a deposit account, at the above rates of interest.
Dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures, collected for customers free of charge.
Investments in colonial securities, and also in those of Great Britain, effected.
The agency of Banks, either in the colonies or in England, undertaken on such terms as may be agreed upon.
Credits and drafts issued on England, America, and on the chief ports in the Eastern Seas, also upon all towns within the Australasian colonies.
ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Secretary.
Bank of New South Wales, 1st November.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The inhabitants of the Hawkesbury District and the public generally are informed that a BRANCH of this Bank has been opened at Windsor, under the management of Mr. Nicholas Nugent, where the usual banking facilities can be obtained. ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Inspector. Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 13th November.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1852).
Paid-up Capital £800,000
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

		Per annum.
Repayable on 7 days' notice	...	2½ per cent
Ditto on 15 ditto ditto	...	3 ditto
Ditto on 3 months ditto	...	4 ditto
Ditto on 6 ditto ditto	...	5 ditto
Ditto on 12 ditto ditto	...	5½ ditto

For sums amounting to £2000 and upwards, interest according to special arrangement.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital ... ... £700,000.
DEPOSIT RECEIPTS granted, bearing INTEREST at the respective rates of 3, 4, or 5 per cent. per annum, according to amount and the period for which the money is lodged.
BILLS FOR DISCOUNT received DAILY until 12 o'clock noon.
Sydney, April, 1858. EDWIN BRETT, manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital ... £1,260,000
Reserve Fund ... 252,300
Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—

		Per annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal	...	2½ per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto ditto	...	3 ditto
Ditto 3 months ditto	...	4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto	...	5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto	...	5½ ditto

And on deposits of large amounts according to special arrangement.
GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.
Sydney, 13th April

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY—INCORPORATED (WITH IMPORTANT PRIVILEGES) BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES for granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age, on the principle (PROVED BY AN EXPERIENCE OF 150 YEARS OF KINDRED INSTITUTIONS IN THE MOTHER COUNTRY TO BE THE MOST EQUITABLE AND SAFEST FOR THE ASSURED) of Mutual Assurance and a periodical division of the whole of the profits among the whole of the members.
Chairman—THOMAS HOLT, Esq.
Deputy-chairman—JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Principal Office—Hunter-street, Sydney.

PREMIUMS ON FIRE INSURANCE GREATLY REDUCED.
THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney:
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | J. B. Watt, Esq.
Hon. Sir Daniel Cooper, M.P. | R. Buchanan, Esq.
AUDITORS.
Hon. John Alexander, Esq. | Archibald Campbell, Esq
MEDICAL REFEREES.
Hon. John Mac Farlane, Esq., MD.
Hon. Arthur M. a'Beckett, Esq., M.L.C.
Bankers—The Bank of Australasia.
Solicitors—Messrs. Norton, Son, and Barker.
Surveyor—Francis H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.
Resident Secretary—A. Stanger Leathes.
Offices, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.
Capital subscribed exceeding ... £1,880,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding ... 1,088,000
Of which £150,000 is invested in the colony, in Government and other securities.
Reserve Surplus Fund, £214,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.
The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in both departments of the Company's business upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.
The fact of this Company having, since its establishment in 1836, paid claims exceeding One Million Sterling, (£1,000,000), those during 1857 exceeding £200,000, is the best guarantee that can be offered of its liberality; whilst its enormous annual income, £450,000, and its large amount of accumulated funds, exceeding One Million Sterling, (£1,000,000,) together with the unlimited liability of the shareholders, are the best proofs of its stability.
Tables of rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information, can be obtained from
A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.—The undersigned have, THIS DAY, resigned the Sydney Agency of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool. The business of the agency will in future be conducted by Messrs. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., who have been duly appointed by the Directors of the Company to act as their agents in and for Sydney. SMITH, CROFT, and CO. Sydney, 23rd October.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL. Messrs. SMITH, CROFT, and CO. having resigned the Sydney agency of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, the Directors have appointed the undersigned to act as their agents in and for Sydney. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO. Sydney, October 23.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
Established in 1836.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital, £1,260,000 sterling.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
RATES OF PREMIUM.
CLASS 1.—Brick or stone buildings—slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting houses only, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.
CLASS 2.—Brick or stone buildings—slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 3s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
Buildings not included in either of the preceding classes, or if occupied for purposes of any hazardous or specially hazardous trade or calling, may be insured by special agreement.
Losses adjusted and paid in Sydney.
BUYERS and LEARMONTH, agents, 4, Charlotte-place

ESTATES FOR SALE.—TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the following properties belonging to James Kinghorne, Esq.:
COUNTY of ARGYLE.—The estate of Maxton, containing 2600 acres, situate on the banks of the Wollondilly River. This estate will be sold either in one lot or in two equal portions, with equal frontages to the river.
The unsold portion of the estate of Cardross, also on the banks of the Wollondilly River, containing 1985 acres, more or less. This property will also be sold either in one lot or in two equal portions, with equal river frontages.
Some portions of the above lands are let at £1 per acre per annum.
COUNTY of WESTMORELAND.—The estate of Rahaville, containing 2000 acres, and St. Boswell's, containing 1221 acres, situate on the Fish River. These estates will be sold together in one lot.
COUNTY of St. VINCENT.—The estate of Mount Jervis, containing 2560 acres.
Half of the purchase money may remain upon mortgage.
Tenders for the purchase of the above properties to be addressed to Messrs. DUNSMURE and STAFFORD, solicitors, Sydney.

No. 58-74. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 16th November, 1858.
TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received at this Office, until MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the undermentioned works, to be performed in accordance with specifications to be seen at the Office of the City Engineer, viz.:—
Ballasting and gravelling Darlinghurst Road, between South Head Road and William-street.
Forming and gravelling Bourke-street southward from Albion-street.
The work tendered for to be endorsed on each tender.
The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TO BUILDERS and others.—Tenders are required for the various works necessary in the erection of a Banking House and premises at Goulburn, for the Commercial Banking Company. Plans and specifications may be seen, and particulars obtained on application at the Commercial Bank, Goulburn; or at the offices of the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before MONDAY, December 6th. Separate tenders will be received for the several works, and the lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. WEAVER and KEMP, architects, 181, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the erection of a CHURCH at Wagga Wagga, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the offices of Messrs. Weaver and Kemp, architects, Sydney. Internal fittings not to be included.
Persons interested are requested to send in their tenders addressed to the undersigned, who will notify to them when said tenders will be opened, and will gladly afford any necessary information. FRED. A. TOMPSON, Hon. Sec. Church of England Committee, Wagga Wagga, October 29th.

TO CONTRACTORS and others.—TENDERS will be received at the office of the Pyrmont Bridge Company, until 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, from persons willing to contract for the Works required in the extension of the Pyrmont Bridge Company's Line of Road to Camperdown. Plans and specification, together with all other necessary information, may be obtained on application at the office of Mr. E. O. MORIARTY, the Company's Engineer, Hunter-street, Sydney.

TO BUILDERS.—Persons desirous of contracting for the erection and completion of Two First-class Buildings, in New Pitt-street, for A. MOSES, Esq., may see the plans and specifications until the 29th instant, on application to Mr. JOHN STAFFORD, architect, Exchange Corner. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted. Security will be required for the due performance of the contract.

IN THE Insolvent Estate of Mr. William Abrahams, of Windsor, chemist and druggist.—For SALE.—TENDERS are invited for the purchase of this business, together with the stock-in-trade to be addressed to the official assignee, on or before MONDAY, the 29th instant. In addition to the chemist shop the trade of a grocer has been combined, and from the premises being known and well supported, a favourable opening presents to any person with a small capital to commence without the difficulty most generally experienced in forming a connection, thus making the goodwill a valuable consideration. The premises and stock-in-trade can be seen by applying to Mr. TRIBE, upon the premises. If any eligible offer is made, it will be replied to without delay, but not otherwise. J. P. MACKENZIE, official assignee, 93, Elizabeth-street. Separate tenders will be received at the same time for a large and well assorted quantity of ironmongery, suitable for the trade in the district, together with paint, oil, &c., &c.

TENDERS required for a six-foot Paling Fence. Mr. JOHN SOLOMONS, Potts' Point.

TO CARPENTERS and BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received to SATURDAY, the 27th instant, for the erection of a building in Castlereagh-street. Plans and specification at REUSS and BROWNE'S, architects, 134, Pitt-street.

TENDERS FOR TIMBER.—Notice is hereby given that Tenders will be received, on or before MONDAY, the twentieth day of December next, for portions of the Timber now growing, or cut, upon the Moorebank Estate, at Liverpool, according to terms and conditions, which may be obtained (also Plans of the estate) upon application at the Diocesan Registry Office, Sydney; or to Mr. W. LACKEY, Parramatta, who will be ready to attend and point out the boundaries, and give other personal information. Tenders to be sealed, and marked "Tender for Timber," to be addressed to H. K. JAMES, Esq., Sydney.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Between DAVID COHEN, SAMUEL COHEN, and LEWIS WOLFE LEVY, trading under the name, style, or firm of David Cohen and Company, plaintiffs, and GEORGE HALINBOURG, defendant.
WHEREAS, an action has been commenced in this Court at the suit of the above-named David Cohen, Samuel Cohen, and Lewis Wolfe Levy, trading as aforesaid, against the above-named George Halinbourg, to recover the sum of two thousand two hundred and ninety-three pounds seven shillings and four pence, for money payable by the defendant to the plaintiffs, for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiffs to the defendant, and for money lent by the plaintiffs to the defendant, and for money paid by the plaintiffs for the defendant at his request, and for money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiffs, on accounts stated between them; and it being alleged that the said George Halinbourg does not reside within this colony or its dependencies, a writ of foreign attachment has been issued, returnable on the tenth day of December next, wherein Robert Forster and Ellen Molloy, of Armidale, are garnishees. Notice is hereby given thereof, and that, if at and time before final judgment in this action, the said George Halinbourg, or any person on his behalf, will give the security and notice, and file the appearance and plea required by the Act intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Actions against persons absent from the Colony, and against Persons sued as Joint Contractors," the said attachment may be dissolved.
Dated this fifteenth day of November, A.D., 1858.
JAMES HART, plaintiffs' attorney.

CASTLEMAINE, VICTORIA.—Cattle and Sheep Sales every MONDAY and THURSDAY, 2 p.m. sharp, at the Municipal Cattle Yards, Castlemaine. Every facility offered for yarding stock and slaughtering on the premises. Fat cattle and sheep will be received for sale. Cash payments immediately after sales. No discount charged to sellers. JOHN ORR, Strafford Lodge. For particulars apply to E. W. BAGSHAWE, salesman and auctioneer, Castlemaine. N.B.—Stock and stations bought and sold.

TENDERS are required for the erection of additions to the offices of the Australian Gas Light Company. Plans and specifications may be seen at the offices of Messrs. HILLY and MANSFIELD, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before TUESDAY, the 30th instant.

N. WILSON, Watch and Clock Maker, Manufacturer of every description of Jewellery at reduced prices. Watches cleaned, 4s 6d.; glasses, main springs, hands, &c., at low charges; rings, brooches, earrings, bracelets, chains &c., &c., made to order; repairs at lowest Sydney charges. N W.'s long experience as a practical workman, both in London and Sydney, is a guarantee for the thorough efficiency of his business. Lower George-street, between Hunter and Bridge streets.

NEW PRODUCE STORES, Pitt-street, Circular Quay.—R. P. RICHARDSON (late sales' clerk to Messrs. T. S. Mort and Co.), Auctioneer, Broker, and Commission Agent.
Liberal cash advances on wool, tallow, hides, or any description of produce for sale or shipment.
Bank-buildings, George-street, 15th September.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—J. WESTBROOK desires to return his best thanks to his friends for the favours he has received at their hands during the last five years, and to inform them that, on the expiration of his lease next month, it is his intention to resign entirely the retail business. Those friends who have been constant customers are respectfully solicited to lay in a few pairs for future wants. J. W. will be happy in supplying them at reduced prices, being anxious to clear stock in three weeks. 256, George-street.

A GENUINE SELLING OFF on the old principle.—As JAMES DIXSON, jeweller and watchmaker, is anxious to turn into cash his present stock, he has commenced to sell at greatly reduced prices, so as to make a clearance in the course of a few weeks. Parties are requested to call and make a trial, as his goods are all of the best quality, intended for a customer trade, and a guarantee given with every article. Clocks, watches, gold chains, &c., at one-fourth less than usual prices. Mark the address—90, King-street.

A. COLLINS, Golden Boot, No. 230, Lower George-street, begs to inform his friends and the public in general that he has just opened, ex La Hogue, the finest stock of summer boots and shoes ever exhibited in Sydney, which he is determined to sell at prices that must defy competition.
The following is a brief list of the goods he has on hand:—
Gents' best patent kid tops, elastic sides
Gents' best black cloth alberts, elastic sides
Gents' best black and coloured cloth, elastic sides
Gents' best all patent, elastic sides
Gents' best light calf, elastic sides
Gents' best light enamelled, elastic sides
Gents' best enamelled elastic sides, mock balmorals
Gents' best patent, elastic sides, mock balmorals
Gents' best light calf, elastic sides, mock balmorals
Gents' best light calf wellingtons
Gents' best patent wellingtons
Gents' best light calf half-wellingtons
Gents' best patent half-wellingtons
Gents' best light calf oxonians
Gents' best enamelled oxonians, elastic fronts, and to lace
Gents' canvas slippers
Men's light half-bluchers
Boys' and youths' bluchers and elastic side boots, &c., &c.
In conclusion, A. C. is confident that one trial will prove the fact, viz., that this is the best and cheapest shop in Sydney. Remember the address, Golden Boot, No. 230, Lower George-street, four doors north of Queen-street, near the old HERALD Office.

HATS and CAPS for the Diggings, ex L. A. Bang.—In addition to his late shipment, the undersigned has just landed ex the above ship, 11 cases of hats and caps of the best quality, and most fashionable shapes, very suitable for the approaching hot season, being particularly light and well ventilated. The caps are quite a new thing, being manufactured of felt in various colours, and are well adapted for the digging population in a hot climate. Every description of hats and caps made to order.
R. MOUNTCASTLE, Hat Manufacturer and Importer, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street. Shop closed at 7 o'clock—Saturday excepted.

FOR SALE.—A General Ironmonger's Business.—W. E. Pott's Assignment.—The trustees under the above deed of assignment will be happy to treat, by tender, for the purchase of the business and stock-in-trade of Mr. W. E. Potts, West Maitland, which, being imported with a perfect knowledge of local wants, will be found to comprise saleable stock only. To desirable parties the terms will be liberal, for which and further particulars apply to DAVID COHEN and CO., West Maitland; or to JOHN A. BUTTREY and CO., 23, Wynyard-lane.

LEA'S IMPROVED American Floating Ball Washing and Wringing Machine. 15, Park-street, Sydney.

LEA'S PATENT Knife and Fork Cleaner; will clean 24 knives or forks in four minutes; price 30s.

LEA'S is the cheapest house in Sydney for Stereoscopic Slides, coloured, from 6d. each.

VELOCIPEDE for SALE (a bargain), at LEA'S, 15, Park-street. London-made.

WILLOW SHAVINGS for fire stoves, plain and coloured, to be had only at LEA'S.

FLY PAPER and Cockroach Poison, the latter just imported, had only at LEA'S, 15, Park-street.

PERAMBULATORS, with Hoods, and all kinds, from 35s., ex Granite City, at LEA'S, 15 Park-street.

AMERICAN COOKING STOVES—Also just received English and Scotch made Cooking and other Stoves in great variety. F. R. ROBINSON, 485, George-street.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—To be DISPOSED OF an old established and profitable Business in the above line, in the township of West Maitland; the shop and premises are well adapted, being in the very best part of High-street, the highway to the whole of the Northern Districts. The proprietor is reluctantly obliged to visit Europe at an early period, which is the only reason for his disposing of the same. For further particulars apply, by letter, to A. G., HERALD Office.

WHITE'S MOCMAIN TRUSS.—Sole agents, REDFORD and BURRELL, 219, Pitt-street, Sydney.

2000 HEAD of Store Cattle for SALE, of equal sexes, from 2 to 7 years old, deliverable in the Gwydir District, in one or two lots. Apply to G. M. PITT, Richmond.

POULTRY, PIGS.—Large-sized gunny bags of Rice, 10s. per bag, at POLACK'S Emporium.

RICE, RICE, RICE.—The undersigned are now selling good rice at one penny per lb. by the bag, or £8 10s. per ton. Early application is necessary. WALKER and SON, York-street.

ON SALE, at the Baltic Wharf, a small quantity of Bacon. Apply NORTHWOOD & CO., Baltic Wharf.

ENAMELLED and JAPANNED HIDES, superior to imported, and 50 per cent. cheaper, at HALL and ALDERSON'S, 221, Elizabeth-street.

GRAM. Gram, ex Quito, on SALE, at FERRIS' Stores, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

FOR SALE, Twenty-three Shares Kiama Steam Company. THOMAS DAWSON, 107, Harrington-st.

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY.—
Best Sheffield silver plate
Nickel silver and B. M. goods
Table and pocket cutlery
Moderator lamps and chandeliers
Baths, an endless variety
Drawing room ornaments
Lustres, a splendid assortment
Ladies' and gents' dressing cases
Ditto ditto writing desks
Ditto work-boxes
Papier mache trays.
Fresh shipments of the above goods have just been added to our stock, which for price, quality, and assortment, is unequalled in the colonies.
In soliciting the inspection of parties visiting Sydney, IREDALE and CO. beg to assure those who may favour them with their orders, that the greatest care is taken in packing, and that from the extent of the business in this department, they are enabled to show an immense assortment, and sell at prices which cannot fail to prove satisfactory.
IREDALE and CO., Ironmongers and Iron Merchants, George-street, opposite Market. Established 1820.

SCORE'S WASHING CRYSTAL.—It saves time, labour, and soap, and will not injure the finest fabric. The undersigned, receiving regular shipments of this article, is prepared to execute orders either for home use or exportation. G. R. ELLIOTT, 252 George-street.

ELLIOTT'S PURE SAGO FLOUR, prepared expressly for children and invalids. It affords more nourishment than any other description of farinaceous food, and will agree with the most delicate stomach. Sold wholesale and retail by ELLIOTT, 107, George-street, opposite the Bank of Australasia.

THE UNDERSIGNED is a purchaser of Wool, Oil, Whalebone, and other Produce; or will advance on the same, consigned to his friends, Messrs. H. E. and M. Moses, London. MOSES MOSS, Wynyard-lane.

GLASSWARE.—Confectioners' cake covers, assorted sizes, ON SALE by the undersigned. J. GOULD, 424, George-street.

PATENT BUTTER COOLERS and Water Coolers ON SALE, by the undersigned. A more desirable article during hot weather could not be offered. J. GOULD, 424, George-street, near King-street.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Launceston wheat
M'Leay River maize
Hunter River bran
Haxall flour
Adelaide ditto
Hunter River ditto
Colonial tobacco.
T. G. SAWKINS, agent, Exchange Stores.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned.—Flour from the Kirkham mills, Camden. In bags suitable for families, from 200lbs. to 50lbs., fine and household.
FRANCIS N. WATKINS.
Parramatta, 19th November.

50,000 BEST Bangor Slates, at reduced prices. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

500,000 FEET White, Pitch, Oregon Pine tongued and grooved boards, doors,

300,000 FEET Clear Pine planed, ¾, ⅞, 1, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inches; H. T. shingles.

150,000 FEET best Pitch Pine, Oregon, and Colonial Weather Boards, Palings.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

COALS.—Two small cargoes for SALE. Apply BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

SPARS.—A superior assortment of Puget Sound Spars, assorted sizes, 30 feet to 80 feet long by 8 inches to 18 inches, for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers. The spars can be seen at Grafton Wharf. For terms apply to MERRILL and LEAVITT, 2, Macquarie-place.

MEN'S Oxford Shoes only 6s. 6d. per pair, at JAMES VICKERY'S, 375, George-street.

MEN'S Calf Bluchers only 6s. 6d. per pair, at J. VICKERY'S, 375, George-street.

MEN'S Calf Elastic-side Boots only 10s. 6d. per pair, 375, George-street.

MEN'S good strong short Wellingtons only 9s. 6d. per pair. 375, George-street.

MEN'S best quality nailed Lace Boots only 7s. 6d., at 375, George-street.

LADIES' Black Kid Shoes only 4s. 6d. per pair, at 375, George-street.

LADIES' Cashmere Boots at 3s. 6d. per pair (a good article), at JAMES VICKERY'S, 375, George-street, opposite the White Horse Tavern.

DERWENT POTATOES, Nine Shillings per Cwt., or Eight Pounds (£8) per Ton. 169, Clarence-street, opposite Barrack-street. Delivered in any part of the city. WILLIAM BURNS.

PIANOFORTES, by the best makers, on SALE and hire, at LENEHAN'S Warerooms.

FLOORCLOTHS of superior quality in various widths, of the most modern designs, at LENEHAN'S Warerooms.

CHINA SILK Mosquito Gauze on SALE, at LENEHAN'S Warerooms, Castlereagh-street.

MANGLES, MANGLES.—Baker's Patent Mangles on SALE, at LENEHAN'S Stores, Castlereagh-st.

COLLECTION OF MEDALS.—A magnificent collection of all Medals struck in the Duke of Wellington's time; also casts of medals in the time of Napoleon the Great, for SALE, at A. BLAU'S, 15, Hunter-street, first floor.

STERLING SILVER Tea and Coffee Services, Tea Spoons, pint pots, and snuff boxes, splendidly chased, for SALE, at per ounce. A. BLAU, 15, Hunter-street.

MALACHITE and CORAL JEWELLERY, in bracelets, brooches, studs, buttons, shirt links, and necklaces, for SALE, at A. BLAU'S, 15, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, the Good-will, with stock, of a Country Store, situated in an agricultural district, on the main road from Sydney to Bathurst. To a person with moderate capital this would be a good opportunity, as there is no other store in the neighbourhood. For particulars apply by letter, addressed to S. C. B., Post Office, Meadow Flat.

TO PRINTERS and NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—FOR SALE, a very superior Double Demy Printing Machine. L. SHARWOOD and CO., Wynyard-sq.

GREAT BARGAINS this week at WALTHAM RUSH'S Railway House, 235, Pitt-street.—
French kid gloves, only 1s. 6d., worth 2s 9d.
French muslin dresses, only 3s. 11d.
Balzarine dresses, only 6s. 6d.
French barege, 20 yards in dress, only £1 1s.
Elegant silks, quite new, only £2 7s. 6d. the dress
5 cases of new bonnets, millinery and trimmed straws, very cheap, the latest style
Also 75 packages of new goods, of every description, all of which will be sold cheap, in order to meet "the times."

CHEAP DRAPERY, at SELBY'S!—On SATURDAY, November 20th, and following week will be sold the following new goods at the prices quoted:—
100 pieces finest French de laines, in all colour, 1s. 2½d. per yard
250 ditto Hoyle's best 5-4 prints, ditto, 6½d. ditto
00 de laine dresses, new patterns, 4s. 11d per dress
1500 muslin ditto, fast colours, 7s. 6d. ditto
790 pieces Horrocks' best longcloth, 4s. 10½d. per dozen
1250 ditto checked lenos, white, blue, and green, 3s. 6d per piece
210 summer quilts, large size, 8s. 6d. each
750 dozen kid gloves, best quality, 1s. 6d. per pair
250 pieces bonnet ribbons, all at 7½d. per yard
750 ditto ditto, very rich, 10½d. ditto
240 brown moire antique parasols, 6s. 6d. each
240 ditto ditto, lined, 8s. 6d. each
1000 pairs boys' trousers all at 3s. 6d. per pair
1000 ditto youths' ditto, all at 3s. 11d. ditto.
970 barege and tissue shawls, 7s. 10½d. each
Terms, cash.
635, George-street South.

NOW LANDING, ex Granite City and British Merchant—
Hosiery, lisle thread and fine cotton, in hose, socks, and gents' half-hose
Drapery and family linen goods
Gentlemen's band and gauntlet shirts
Ditto superior Crimean and regatta ditto
Shawls, scarfs, and mantles of the newest styles.
W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House, next the Commercial Bank, George-street.

JUST OPENED, ex Granite City.—Five cases of gentlemen's fine, white, embroidered, and Crimean shirts, amongst which will be found some of the finest qualities ever imported.
W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, ex Granite City.—
Eurekas, finest quality, without collars, bands, 14 to 17 inches
Extra fine ditto, band, to button behind
Ditto French cambric embroidered fronts, bands, 14 to 17 inches
Crimean flannel shirts, a very choice parcel, assorted sizes
The five cases of shirts, as above, have been especially made to our instructions, and we have much pleasure in being able to supply every size that may be required in these first-class goods.
W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House, next the Commercial Bank, George-street.

GENTLEMEN'S MERCERY, &c.—Just received, and ready for inspection—
SHIRTS—White eureka (genuine), in all sizes
COLLARS—Military, vandyke, patent, Belgian, &c.
HOSIERY—Black, white, and fancy silk hose and half-hose
GLOVES—Plain and fancy lisle, newest designs
TIES—Silk net, tubular, ribbon, alma, &c.
PERFUMERY—Hendrie's moelline
Ditto castor oil pomade
Ditto frangipane and other new perfumes
Ditto Queen's dentifrice
Ditto camphorated chalk
Ditto Windsor, honey, and almond soaps
Eau de Cologne, best brand
UNDER VEST—Silk and gauze merino
GAUNTLETS—Lisle, Swedish, kid, and doe.
All of the best quality and finish. SHARP H. LEWIS (successor to Jules Pillet), French Glove Depot, 10, Hunter-street.

THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO. respectfully request an early inspection of their large shipment, per British Merchant, and Granite City, a portion of which are specified as under, and are now on view:—

Show-Room, Barrack-st.
FLOUNCED SILK ROBES, from 4 guineas to 7 guineas, in every colour and style
The NEW "EMPRESS" FLOUNCED ROBE, as worn at the Tuilleries
The NEW SILK CHECK, so much in demand for dresses and scarfs
BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE ROBES (all silk), £3 15s., 4½ guineas, and 5 guineas
BLACK GLACE SILK (pure), 25s., 29s. 6d., 32s. 6d., 35s. 6d., 37s. 6d. the dress
Small CHECK SILKS, a lot very cheap, 35s. the dress
Also, a lot of FRENCH SILK ROBES, slightly spotted, offering at £2 18s. 6d. and £3 3s., many worth 8 guineas.

WEDDING SILKS.
A beautiful selection of FLOUNCINGS, in white, silver grey, primrose, ceil, Persée, &c., &c., the finest Parisian dyes
PLAIN GLACIES, in every shades
BLACK CRAPES and MOURNING SILKS
BALL and EVENING DRESSES
A very choice selection of WORKED MUSLIN ROBES, in two and three flounces
A large lot of Tulle, Tarlatan, and Black and-White Lace, in FANCY DRESSES, from 10s upwards
FRENCH ORGANDIE LISSE DRESSES, in stripes, checked, and plain fabrics, 2 and 3 flounces
ORGANDIE CADVILLE—a very fine make—at per yard
BAREGE ROBES VOLANTES (a choice lot), 27s. 6d per dress
ORGANDI MUSLINS (small patterns), excellent quality
BALZORINES, in various patterns and colours.

LACES.
MALTESE SETS, COLLARS, and SLEEVES, including the POMPADOUR
HONITON SETS, Collars and Sleeves
EMPIRE ditto ditto ditto
IRISH POINT, ditto ditto ditto
CROCHET, ditto ditto ditto
BERTHAS, in Irish point, Honiton, and white, bugle trimmed
CRAPE SETS, trimmed, white and black bugle
Real LACE BARBES, white and black.

RIBBONS.
Oriental, fancy, check, tartan
Silver, spangles
Moire antique, tuft edge, Oriental
Half mourning, all marked at very low prices.

PARASOLS.
DEEP-FRINGED PARASOLS—Drab, black, white, brown, and fancy colours
A cheap lot of large sizes, suitable for nursemaids.

George-street Entrance.
MEN'S MERCERY.
The NEW NETTED TIES
NETTED SCARF
OPERA ditto
TUBULAR TIES
BLACK SILK and SATIN STOCKS
NAPOLEON STRIPES, blocks and colours
COLLARS all shapes, including the BELGIAN (turn down), lately introduced
BLACK LUSTRE SUMMER SACS and COATS
BLACK and COLOURED SILK ditto ditto
WHITE CIRCASSIAN ditto ditto
WHITE CORAH ditto ditto
DRAB ditto ditto ditto
WHITE and BROWN LAWN ditto ditto
Scarlet and white flannel cricketing jackets
SUN UMBRELLAS—Brown and green silk, and Tussa silk
HATS—the new mohair cork hats
UNDERCLOTHING — Anglo - Indian gauze
Merino
Silk
Novi spun, &c., &c.
PUGAREES for straw and felt hats, plain and embroidered.
This department is beautifully assorted in every requisite for a gentleman's outfit.

DRAPERY.
Swiss tambour muslins
Lace and muslin curtains, in sets
Mosquito nets, white and coloured
Turkey towels, linen and cotton
Medical rubber
3-4 damask overlay
Damask tablecloths, 6-4 to 10-24
Tray cloths
D'oyleys, white and coloured
Napkins, a good assortment
Small pattern PRINTS and BRILLIANTS.
THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

MILLINERY.—Newest styles in Crape, Tulle, and Chip French Bonnets
A large assortment of Wreaths, Flowers, Feathers, &c., &c.
Dress Caps—a stylish selection.
THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., Barrack-street.

CHEAP DRAPERY. CHEAP DRAPERY.—WEIGHT and JOHNSON are selling the following cheap goods—
Horse-hair skirts, 4s. 9d.
Hoyle's yard-wide cambric prints, 4½d., slightly stained
Ditto ditto, best imported, 6½d., usually sold at 8½d.
Hoyle's muslins, new patterns, 6s. 6d., 12 yards
Carlston and French ginghams, 6½d.
Yard wide longcloth, 2½d.
Horrock's ditto, best, 4½d.
Sheeting, 2 yards wide, 8½d.
White counterpanes, 3s. 11d.
Damask, 2 yards wide, 1s. 4½d.
Huckaback towelling, all linen, 7½d.
Stout derry, 4½d.
Stout brown holland, 5½d.
Wide mosquito net, 10½d.
Lenos, best quality, 3s. 6d. per piece, 12 yards
Curtain net, 4½d.
Bonnet ribbon, a large lot, 6½d.
Bonnet fronts, 9½d.
Dress caps, 1s. 6d.
Lawn handkerchiefs, 4½d.
New goods, opened on Saturday, and will be sold very cheap
Superior bonnets, direct from Paris, comprising all the novelties
Ladies' dress caps and cap fronts
Glace and watered silk mantles (new shapes)
Lace and muslin ditto
Ladies' and children's cloth ditto
Grass cloth mantles and jackets
Ditto children's dresses
Fancy dresses in great variety
Ladies' and misses' underclothing, very cheap
Flowers and head dresses
Work boxes, dolls, bags, stereoscopes and slides, and a large quantity of fancy goods.
WEIGHT and JOHNSON, London and Liverpool House, 249, and 261, Pitt-street, two doors south Victoria Theatre.

ARGYLE HOUSE, 331 and 333, George-street, one door north of Wynyard-street.—HOBBS, HOARE, and MACKAY beg respectfully to call the attention of town and country buyers to the following list of new and seasonable Goods, which they consider remarkably cheap, and well worthy the inspection of the public, viz.—
Rich flounced silk robes, £3 18s. 6d. to £4 18s. 6d.
Ditto fancy stripes and checks, 37s. 6d. the full dress
Real Irish poplins, 35s. 6d. ditto
Black glace and moire mantles, from 7s. 6d. each
Summer cloth mantles, in all shades, from 9s. 6d. each
Printed flounced muslin robes, from 7s. 11d. the full dress of 15 yards, warranted fast colours
Ditto organdie muslins, 6s. 6d. for 13 yards
Hoyle's 9-8 prints, 5½d. per yard
Brown royal Turkish towels, all linen, 12s. 6d. the half-dozen
White ditto ditto, cotton, 9s. 6d. ditto
Dressed and undressed brown hollands, 7½d. per yard
Mosquito net, 3 yards wide, 12½d. per yard
Wide white German cotton fringe, 3s. 6d. piece of 18 yards
Swiss muslin curtains, from 7s. 6d. per pair
Ditto harness and lace ditto
One case of rich French bonnet ribbons, to be sold at 6½d. per yard, worth, 1s.
French kid gloves, 1s. per pair
Brown and coloured moire parasols, with deep fringes, from 4s. 9d. each
3 cases of ladies' and children's white and coloured straw hats, commencing at 2s. each.
HOBBS, HOARE, and MACKAY, Argyle House.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. When the stomach is in an irritable condition, the whole system sympathises. Hence sick headache, nervousness, and incapacity for mental or physical exertion. There are few who have not experienced these unpleasant effects of indigestion, more trying sometimes than serious illness. Now we take it upon ourselves to say, not from report, but from actual experience, that Holloway's Pills are a positive and immediate remedy for all such depressing and annoying disorders. They set the stomach right at once, and the controlling organ of the system being regulated and put in order, the return of bodily and mental health is a necessary consequence. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes. N.B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

JUST OPENED, three cases of French Muslins, at 7s. 11d. the dress—usual price 15s. Wynyard House, 335, George-street.

O'DONNELL, HITCHINS, and CO. beg to call the attention of the ladies of Sydney and public generally, to a beautiful lot of French Muslins, which will be offered at the low price of 7s. 11d. the full dress—the usual price being 1s. 3d. per yard. Also a choice selection of French barege robes, French printed cambric robes, brilliantes, French prints, hosiery, gloves, parasols, &c. Wynyard House, 335, George-street.

FIFTH LIST.—Public subscription to aid Diggers and others to reach the interior of this colony, for the purpose of developing the capabilities of the Gold-Fields of New South Wales.

	£	s.	d.
Amount subscribed	1780	14	0
James Pemell	10	10	0
Joseph Simmons, jun.	5	5	0
Dawson and Thompson	5	5	0
T. W. Smith	5	5	0
T. Barker	5	0	0
E. Flood	5	5	0
Bowden and Threlkeld	5	5	0
G. Thornton (omitted in first list)	5	5	0
Mr. King, Newtown	5	0	0
J. C. Peters	2	2	0
Chapman and Co.	2	2	0
T. Maher	2	2	0
Johnson and Johnson	2	2	0
Gregory, Cobitt, and Co.	2	2	0
Harrison and Attwood	2	2	0
A. F. Croom	2	0	0
Joseph Gilham	1	1	0
Benjamin Kilpatrick	1	0	0
Coates	1	1	0
William Soole	1	1	0
Walker and Jones	1	1	0
M'Marne	1	1	0
Patten	1	1	0
William Long	1	0	0
W. C. Preston and Co.	1	1	0
Parker and Bates	1	1	0
W. S. Friend	1	1	0
Biddell, Brothers	1	1	0
C. Bovis	1	1	0
Younger and Son	1	1	0
William Morris	1	1	0
John Fitzpatrick	1	1	0
Richard Sullivan	1	1	0
James Stewart	1	1	0
John Langford	1	0	0
Edward Curtis	1	0	0
John Dolby	1	0	0
John Brush	1	0	0
William Clinton	0	10	6
Hatch	0	10	6
A Friend	0	10	6
William Calder	0	10	0
Thomas Keown	0	10	0
David M'All	0	10	6
Bucklebank	0	10	0
William Hamilton	0	10	0
A. Wills	0	7	6
D. M'Lennon	0	10	0
G. V. R.	0	10	0
J. Flood	0	10	0
Richard Corran	0	5	0
John Woods	0	5	0
C. J. S.	0	5	0
John Begg	0	5	0
J. White	0	5	0
David Forest	0	5	0
William Stewart	0	5	0
John Nuttman	0	5	0
T. Hornbrook	0	5	0
F. Apple	0	5	0
— Porter	0	5	0
N. N.	0	5	0
J. F. G.	0	5	0
G. B.	0	5	0
E. Rolfe	0	5	0
E. Fels	0	5	0
A Friend	0	5	0
J. S	0	5	0
— Horton	0	5	0
Robert Small	0	5	0
John Logan	0	5	0
David M'Isaacs	0	5	0
John Connor	0	2	6
A. Hollabare	0	2	6
R. O'Hara	0	2	6
Joseph Ralph	0	2	6
Alexander Steel	0	2	6
E. Feast	0	2	6
Thomas Bateup	0	2	6
M. Wanhup	0	2	6
Joseph Kell	0	2	6
Thomas Burrett	0	2	6
Charles Schultz	0	2	6
A Friend	0	0	9
Abrahams	0	2	6
Peter Muir	0	2	6
John Currie	0	2	6
A Friend	0	2	6
Couleton (hatter)	0	0	6
	£1883	10	3

TOMLINS, SLOMAN, and CO., Wholesale and Retail Furnishing and General Ironmongers, 416 and 418, George-street.—Bar, sheet, and hoop iron; spring, cast shear, and blister steel. Iron yard King-street.

MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, 119, George-street, opposite Jamison-street.—Applications for Insurance received daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Rate of Premiums, &c., to be obtained at the office. J. B. METCALF, Ship and Insurance Broker. September 20, 1856.

TO THE ELECTORS of the CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.—GENTLEMEN,—The circumstance of my acceptance of the office of Solicitor-General in the present Administration, determines the relationship hitherto subsisting between us.
No one can be more sensible than I am of the strength of objections likely to be urged to the propriety of my acceptance of office, on the grounds of youth and inexperience. But a difficulty having arisen, from which it was held I could relieve those with whom I have hitherto acted, I thought it my duty, at whatever sacrifice, as a friend of liberal government in my native country, to do that which I now appeal to you to ratify—by declaring myself a candidate for re-election.
I shall do myself the honour of meeting you on the day of nomination—and, if possible, of presenting myself before you in the various boroughs, on earlier days.
I am, Gentlemen, your faithful servant,
WILLIAM B. DALLEY.
Chambers, 42, Elizabeth-street.

TO the RIGHT WORSHIPFUL the MAYOR, JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq.
SIR,—We, the undersigned electors of Bourke Ward, request that you will allow yourself to be placed in nomination as Alderman for Bourke Ward, and will use our best endeavours to secure your return.

Daniel Cooper	John Miller
W. G. Henfrey	W. H. Simpson
Daniel Egan	Charles Goddard
Thomas Peberdy	H. C. Jervis
William Starkey	Frederick Riley
Joseph Wyatt	Daniel Tierney
Robert Douglas	John Hill, jun.
George Rowley	A. Torning
Richard Holdsworth	T. Torning
F. J. Garrick	E. W. Layton
W. Readett	John Hamilton
J. E. Robberds	Robert Anderson
F. Reyling	James Anderson
Thomas Eustace	George Hamilton
R. R. Randolph	P. Hoffman
A. Gribben, sen.	Moses Moses
A. Gribben, jun.	Thomas Palmer
James Gribben	Ralph Hutchinson
John Gribben	H. H. Rolle
Parry Long	John Fitzsimmons
Joseph Simmons, jun.	W. L. Ross
Charles Ashton	R. Ross
George Clarke	L. Samuels
John Clark	Saul Samuels
Henry Doyle	R. Tolano
Thomas Fisher	Joseph Cook
A. Toogood	G. F. Baker
Thomas Shaw	Morris Castles
Henry Burrell	A. Polack
Joseph Redford	J. C. Glue
Charles Moore	Charles Younger
John Parry	James Pardy
Stephen Smith	Josiah Perry
J. H. Nixon	James Dixon
W. J. Johnson	Morris Jacobs
A. Jude	A. Coutin
D. Donovan	F. Perks
Henry Vaughan, senior	W. Banke
Thomas Martin	W. Soole
W. H. Hill	Henry Cohen
Lewis Lipman	W. Freeman
J. R. Clarke	James Freeman
John Flavelle	A. Collins
John Roberts	Robert Casner
W. Hunter	Julius Franklin
J. Beltsario	J. M. Leigh
Samuel Davis	John L. Sherriff
Henry Barnett	Thomas Jennings
Charles Thomas Sanden	H. Branson
B. Lee	John Mitchell
William Brown	James Taylor
Henry Vaughan	T. T. Matthews
Thomas Ogley	John F. Lincoln
Robert Collins	John Meltor
George Dowding	W. Laidley
Thomas Rice	E. W. Cameron
William Wheeler	Montague Younger
John Wells	William Deane
Robert Smyth	R. F. Heaney
Thomas Williams	Charles Fischer
C. Coughlen, senior	H. Parsons
Lawrence Farrell	Squire Mason
Edward Myers	John F. Adams
J. S. Mort	John Starkey
John Kearey	James Curtis
John R. Harper	John Dearcy
Samuel Solomons	William Porter
William Moffitt	H. H. Newman
Thomas Hill	James Roberts
J. S. Perry	T. B. Humphrey
Thomas Wild	

[REPLY.]
To Sir Daniel Cooper, knight, and the other gentlemen signing the above requisition.
Gentlemen,—I should be justly considered forgetful of the high civic position to which the votes of the electors of the ward, on a former occasion, enabled me to aspire, if I declined to accede to the request contained in the requisition now handed to me, and therefore beg respectfully to state that if again honoured with your suffrages, and elected one of the Aldermen of Bourke Ward, I shall at all times endeavour to pay that attention to the duties of the office which its importance demands.
I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN WILLIAMS.
Town Hall, Sydney, 18th November.

THE LIVERPOOL COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, within one hour and a quarter's ride of Sydney, will (D.V.) be opened on January 1st, 1859, by J. KENNEDY.
Vacations—a month only in December, and a week at Easter.
The object of this institution is to impart a sound practical education, as the basis for a University course, or to render pupils at once eligible for professional or mercantile pursuits.
Only twenty boarders will be received, who will be taught under the immediate direction of the proprietor of the establishment. Monthly reports, with letters of the pupils' own composition and writing, will be regularly forwarded to parents and guardians.
A quarter's notice is required previous to the removal of pupils.
COURSE OF STUDIES.
FIRST CLASS.—Biblical History by Nichols, Paley's Evidence of a Future State, Horæ Paulinæ; logic, metaphysics, and moral philosophy (Trinity College series); astronomy, pure and physical; geography, astronomical, physical, and political; history, ancient and modern; grammar and composition; mathematics, geometry, mensuration, practical land surveying (taught in the field), bookkeeping by single and double entry, exchange in foreign moneys, &c., &c., &c. The Classics will be taught under the usual system adopted in the first academies in England, and the method laid down by the eminent instructor J. R. Beard, D.D., for acquiring the roots and other branches in the dead languages.
_ All the elementary branches of arithmetic will be reviewed weekly.
SECOND CLASS.—Spelling, grammar, geography, History of England and Australia, practical geometry, arithmetic, bookkeeping, commercial correspondence, and penmanship.
JUNIOR CLASSES.—Elementary spelling, grammar, geography, History of England and Australia, tables, catechism, &c., &c.
Each boarder has to provide himself with iron bedstead and bedding, two pair of sheets, one pair of blankets, counterpane, one pair of pillow slips, half a dozen towels, knife, fork, and spoon; or, to save carriage, the same will be supplied on payment of five guineas.
High moral training, and the physical condition of pupils have Mr. Kennedy's especial attention.
☞ For his views on Practical Education, he refers, with much confidence to a series of articles published in the EMPIRE, DISPATCH and AUSTRALIAN BAND OF HOPE; to which latter periodical he still continues to contribute a variety of sketches, taken on his voyages and travels through the chief cities of Europe, India, Africa, and Australia.
TERMS—payable quarterly, in advance:—First class, 60, second, 50, juniors, 45 guineas per annum. Washing, one guinea per quarter.
Separate classes are formed for the Classics, Latin, Hebrew, French, Italian, and drawing—each two guineas per quarter. The fact of thirteen out of fourteen boarders accompanying Mr. Kennedy, and the presentation to him of the following testimonial, he trusts will be a sufficient guarantee of his efficiency as an instructor:—
"Windsor Commercial School.—We, the undersigned, beg to express our great approbation of the sound principles upon which this establishment is conducted, and the rapid progress that pupils have made under the instruction of Mr. Kennedy:—S. Tuckerman, Esq; J. Macdonald, Esq.; T. Webb, Esq.; Messrs. Laverack, R. Ridge, J. Ridge, Mountford, Pendergast, Dargin, Robinson, Barker, Hoskinson, Edwards," &c., &c.
Mr. Kennedy has also received kind letters, promising recommendation, from the Hon. J. B. Darvall, late Attorney-General; the Hon. W. B. Dalley, Solicitor-General; the Rev. T. C. Ewing; Rev. P. Hallinan, D.D.; and the following members of Parliament:—Messrs. Byrnes, Oakes, Parkes, Flood, and numerous others.
J. KENNEDY, late proprietor of the Windsor Commercial School.

SINGLE FEMALES per Mary Pleasants.—The Unmarried Females by the above vessel, about thirty (30) in number, can be HIRED on MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, between the hours of 1 and 4 p.m.
They consist of general servants, housemaids, nursemaids, farm servants, and laundress.
The usual order for admission into the hiring room must be procured during office hours, before 12 o'clock, on the day of hiring; and persons not known at the Immigration Office will be required to produce an introduction from a clergyman or magistrate, to whom they are known.
H. H. BROWNE, Agent for Immigration.
Immigration Office, Hyde Park, 18th November.

SYDNEY OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION for the Cure of Diseases of the Eye.—Patron, Sir William Denison. President, Sir A. Stephen; Surgeon, Dr. Bernecastle. Apply from 9 to 11, at 20, Wynyard-square.

NOTICE.—If Mr. EDWARD BARNES does not call and pay what he owes his things will be sold within fourteen days from this date to defray expenses. DAVID FERNANDEZ, Woolloomooloo.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Saturday, 20th November, 1858.

LAST week closed with a public display, the first of its kind in New South Wales, styled an "Assaut D'Armes." It consisted of a series of contests with the broadsword, rapier, and bayonet on foot, and some excellent tilting on horseback; together with the athletic sports of casting the hammer, &c. The open space below the Battery at Dawes' Point was the spot selected for their display, and it was admirably fitted for the purpose. A large assemblage was attracted by them, although, from the novelty of these sports in this part of the world, many had misgivings as to their nature. But they passed off admirably, and future displays of this kind will doubtless attract still greater attention. Although the competitors were numerous, and the contests spirited, Professor Parker was the victor throughout, and may be considered, at all events for the present, as the Champion of Australia in the broadsword, rapier, and bayonet.

In politics, the week has been an eventful one. In touching upon the resignation of Mr. Martin, we remarked, in our last notes, that unless Mr. Dalley took pity upon the Ministry and accepted the Solicitor-Generalship, we did not see how they would be able to stand. Such appears to have been the conclusion of the parties chiefly concerned, for one of the first items of news on Monday was that Mr. Dalley had reconsidered his determination, and had decided to accept office. During that day he was actually sworn in. On Tuesday afternoon his seat for the Cumberland Boroughs was declared vacant upon the motion of the Colonial Secretary. Thereupon a long explanation was entered into by Mr. Martin, as to the circumstances which had led to his connection with the Cowper Ministry, and as to those under which such connection had been dissolved. A counter explanation from Mr. Cowper followed. Both these addresses have already been commented upon in the columns of the *Herald*.

The Electoral Reform Bill has been at length passed. The Upper House having given way in reference to the ninth, or franchise clause, the Assembly has assented to the only amendment insisted upon—the allowance of a member to the University. A House of Assembly, under the new organisation will therefore be called together next year. It is understood that Parliament will be prorogued in a few days, but that there will be a short session for the Estimates of 1859, in which no other business of any importance will be gone into. But although easy to resolve upon such a course it may be found very difficult to carry it out. The Government cannot prevent individual members from bringing forward measures in which they or their constituents are personally interested. The thing has been tried in former years and found a failure. It is not improbable, therefore, that the proposed short session may prove rather a long one.

A resolution has been adopted in the Assembly, upon the motion of Mr. Cowper, affirming the expediency of adding 200 more soldiers to the present strength of the garrison. There was some opposition to this on the ground of no such force being needed, but the offer having been made by the British authorities was readily closed with by a majority in the Assembly, Mr. Donaldson, the leader of the Opposition, voting, on this occasion, with the Ministry.

The llamas, imported by the Light of the Age, were put up at auction, by Messrs. Burt and Co., on Wednesday, without a sale being effected; but they were afterwards sold, by private contract, for £600, to Mr. James Wallach. There were ten of them, one being very young. Eleven were landed, but one of these died some days afterwards, in consequence of eating some food which disagreed with it. Although £600 seems rather a high price to pay for so small a number of animals, their spirited importer, Mr. G. A. Lloyd, will be a heavy loser by his enterprise. Such is usually the fate of those who act as pioneers in opening up new channels for industry, and for the investment of capital. But the country will largely benefit by the domestication of these famous wool producers, and the name of their importer will be gratefully remembered.

An agitation is still going on, in various quarters, upon the question of local municipal institutions. Randwick was the first in the field. A petition for the incorporation of this district has already been presented and made public in the manner required by the Act. At East Maitland and at Balmain initiatory steps have been taken with the same view. At St. Leonard's and Redfern there have been movements of a similar character, but in consequence of some difference of opinion having arisen the question has, at each place, been adjourned for further discussion. In Newtown and Windsor public meetings have been held, at which it has been determined *not* to ask for a charter of incorporation. One thing is certain. If the Act should call municipal institutions into existence throughout the country, those towns and districts which decline to take upon themselves the duties of self-government will get but a small share of the public expenditure. They will be able to obtain few improvements beyond such as may be effected in their highways by road trusts. The byways will be uncared for. But if no such improvements are needed in particular localities, or if it be considered that they can be better carried out by individual enterprise, well and good. Touching the proposed boundaries for the Randwick municipality, there is one thing which should not be lost sight of by the parties concerned—namely, that they seem to include a considerable slice of what should properly belong to Paddington, if the latter should happen to seek a municipal organisation of its own.

The City Council met on Monday, and got through a good deal of business connected with street improvements and repairs, &c. There has been a great improvement in the "Aldermanic tone" lately. They have chattered less and worked more. In fact, they have become quite a business-like body, and have not only mended the public ways but their own. If they allow private interests to interfere with their public duty, as they are unquestionably doing with the approach to the Pyrmont Bridge, the praise which the public are willing to bestow will soon fade away. The bridge is unquestionably the finest piece of work undertaken by private enterprise in the city, and for the Corporation to raise obstructions to its progress and success is unmeaning and mischievous.

The second weekly mid-day public prayer meeting for the revival of religion in this colony in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association was held at their rooms on Friday between one and two o'clock, the meeting was conducted by the Rev. John Watsford. Ministers of various denominations took part in the service, amongst whom were noticed the Revs. W. Hessell, S. Rabone, W. Cuthbertson, S. C. Kent, J. Voller, S. Ironside, Cooper, and others. A deep feeling was manifested by all present whilst earnest prayers were being offered up for a divine blessing to rest upon the efforts made for the revival of religion in this country.

Extensive preparations have been made for the bathing season, which may now be said to have fairly commenced. Besides the public and subscription baths near the old Figtree, constructed by the Corporation, Mr. Robertson has provided much additional accommodation for his customers. He has added another hulk, with a saloon, many extra dressing-rooms, and a largely extended space for bathers, securely fenced. We should be glad to see a similar provision made in some place more readily accessible to those who reside in the southern and western quarters of the city.

There is no change in the complexion of the news from the Fitzroy River. Unsuccessful diggers are coming back as fast as they have the opportunity of so doing. But the prompt action of the New South Wales and Victorian Governments, and the knowledge that ultimate relief may be relied upon, has kept things quiet and orderly. A counter-excitement has also been afforded by the apprehension of several new importations from Tasmania, for uttering spurious £5 notes. One certain result of this short but furious attack of the gold mania is, that the splendid country in the neighbourhood of the Fitzroy, which might otherwise have remained unproductive for many years, will be rapidly opened up. Exploring parties have gone out in various directions, and in every instance, so far as the results have transpired, they have brought back most encouraging accounts of the country they have traversed. Gold, or no gold, therefore, it will prove a wealth producing region. An expedition to explore Broad Sound and Shoalwater Bay was just starting when our special commissioner last wrote. He had, he states, been invited to join it by the Government surveyor, and had travelled for some distance in order to do so, when Captain Loring, of H.M.S. Iris, who was one of the party, placed his veto against any "stranger" being included. It is difficult to understand upon what principle a British officer should have thus used his influence to prevent authentic and prompt information, upon the character of the region alluded to, from being given to the public.

The foundation stone of a new Wesleyan Chapel, at Waverley, was laid, on Tuesday, by Mr. T. W. Bowden.

There have been several public meetings during the week: On Tuesday, of the York-street branch of the Australian Wesleyan Missionary Society; on Wednesday, of the Surry Hills branch of the Bible Association; on Wednesday, of the Unitarian Congregation, Macquarie-street; and on Thursday, of the shareholders in the Fitzroy Iron and Coal Works Company. The operations of the latter company, although, as yet, but initiative, were declared to be in a highly satisfactory state.

Another effort has been made in the Upper House to draw serious attention to the present dead lock of the Supreme Court as regards Equity business. Mr. Justice Milford having been again spirited off to Moreton Bay, the Equity Court is closed. Justice in this branch of jurisprudence is flatly denied. But it is clear that nothing can be done until the evil shall have been so widely felt as to raise a general yell against those members of the Assembly who have placed themselves in the way of all efforts to relieve this pressure. Propositions are understood to be before the Judges to detach one of their own number for Equity business, and to dispose of as much of the rest as possible before the other two, the Equity Judge to be only called in for the hearing of new trial motions, and as a referee when a difference of opinion exists. Of course, under this arrangement, the arrears on the common law side will increase, but each jurisdiction will have a share in the attention of the Court.

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THE MUNICIPALITIES ACT.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of Windsor, called by advertisement, took place within the Court-house, on Thursday evening last, the 18th instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency or otherwise of petitioning for a municipal corporation for the town. There were about 200 persons present. The meeting at times was very disorderly, though it must be remarked that the disorder was confined chiefly to about a dozen or twenty juveniles, with a few "children of a larger growth," who stationed themselves at the extreme end of the building, which was not lighted up, and who evidently came, or were sent, to the meeting for the express purpose of creating a disturbance, and having what is called "a lark." In consequence of the occasional uproar we are unable to give so full and accurate a report of the proceedings as we would otherwise have given.

The meeting was called for 7 o'clock p.m., but business did not commence till near 8 o'clock, considerable time having been taken up in obtaining a chairman. Mr. William Walker proposed that Mr. J. B. Johnston, J.P., be requested to take the chair, which was seconded and carried; but that gentleman positively declined. Mr. Richard Ridge and Mr. Thomas Tebbutt were also severally asked but refused. Ultimately it was moved by Mr. Swan, seconded by Mr. Tebbutt, and agreed to, that Mr. William Walker take the chair.

Mr. WALKER said he would much prefer the chair being filled by some other gentleman present, but rather than see the meeting stopped for want of a chairman he would accede to their wishes. He accordingly took the chair, saying that he did so with much diffidence. He had come to the meeting entirely neutral upon the subject which had called them together. He came more for the purpose of affording any explanation in his power with reference to the Municipalities Act. He had been one of the persons who had called together that meeting, and he did so upon the following grounds. He had been waited upon by some of the townsmen, who were anxious for the establishment of a Municipal Council, and had been asked if he would assist in the way of drawing up a petition to the Governor on the subject. He declined to take that course. He had considerable doubts as to whether it was desirable to establish a corporation at Windsor at present; and knowing that there was some division of opinion on the subject in the town, he had suggested that a public meeting should be called to ascertain the feelings of the inhabitants on the subject prior to getting up any petition. (A voice: "That was right.") His suggestion had been adopted, and the present meeting was the result. He then read the advertisement convening the meeting. He had not any decided opinion as to the desirability of establishing a municipality in Windsor. His mind on the subject at present went no further than this—that if the inhabitants thought the matter could be judiciously managed—that was to say, if the requisite number of active and intelligent councillors could be induced to come forward in the matter, and if the taxation could be managed so as not to be burdensome to the people—then, all parties being agreeable, he saw no objection to their taking advantage, like other places in the colony, of the Act which had been passed, at the instance of the present Government, to enable them to manage their own local affairs with satisfaction and comfort to themselves. On the other hand, if it was thought to be impracticable for them to do so with any degree of efficiency, then by all means the attempt ought not to be made; and it was with the view of ascertaining their feelings on the subject that the present meeting had been called. It was not a matter which they ought to quarrel over; the question was a very simple one, and the answer yes or no. Personally, it was of the utmost indifference to him how the point was determined. He had great doubts as to the desirability of the thing, and he would now leave it to them to decide. He hoped every speaker would get a fair hearing, and that the result would be satisfactory to all parties. He then called upon any gentleman who had a resolution to propose to come forward, and resumed his seat. (Cheers.)

Mr. THOMAS PRIMROSE stepped forward, amidst slight signs of disapprobation, to move the following resolution, "That this meeting is of opinion it is expedient and highly desirable that a municipal corporation should be forthwith established in and for the town of Windsor, in accordance with the provisions of the Municipalites Act of 1858, lately passed by the Parliament of New South Wales." Mr. P. spoke in support of the resolution (with occasional interruptions) at some length. He regretted the want of energy which Windsor exhibited in public matters; there was not that friendly feeling and wish for co-operation for the general good which he thought there ought to be, and he was sorry for it. They ought to remember that "unity was strength," and they, therefore, ought to be unanimous in carrying out any matters intended for their welfare. They had now got self-government—a boom long desired—and they ought to use it to their advantage. He thought a municipal corporation was very much needed in their town, for they all knew that after a little rain their streets were in a deplorable condition. It had been said there was not the material for a corporation; but he could tell them that with very rough materials he had often made very good work. After some further observations he earnestly recommended them to adopt the resolution.

Mr. W. D. CAVANOUGH, in coming forward to second the resolution, was received with some uproar. He said he had come forward to perform a public duty, and he would not be put down by vociferation. Until he had had his say out he would not sit down. Whatever decision they arrived at would be an expression of public opinion, and he was prepared to bow to the will of the majority. He did not intend to trouble them with many remarks. He would refer to the principal objections which had been raised. It had been said that the amount of taxation would be ruinous. He denied it. The utmost limit they could go to, under the Act, was one shilling in the pound. Another objection was, that the amount raised would be squandered in salaries. That he also considered a fallacy. If he thought the people of Windsor were such fools as to elect men who would squander their money, then he would say they were unfit for such institutions; but he did not believe it; he had a better opinion of them than that. He thought they could compare with any rural district of the colony as to respectability or intellect. If there was any truth in phrenology, he saw fifty fit men before him for municipal honours. Then they should bear in mind that the money raised would be spent in the town, that in one way it would be all distributed amongst them again. The resolution said it would be expedient to have a corporation. Would any man say, conscientiously, it was not expedient? Look at Macquarie-street in wet weather. If they sent one of their children into it, they were likely to lose it. (A voice: "That 'ill do.") If anything like argument could be used in opposition, he would most willingly submit; but he did not believe it could. After some further remarks at length, Mr. Cavanough concluded by seconding the resolution with pleasure. [During the delivery of his address he was very much interrupted, though an occasional plaudit was thrown in. When about the middle, a rotten egg went whisking past Mr. C.'s head, and struck on the wall behind. No notice was taken of this, but when the offence was repeated, the chairman rose to order, and threatened to adjourn the meeting till the afternoon of next day, should any further disorder of the kind take place. The egg nuisance then ceased till the close of the meeting.]

The chairman having asked if any gentleman had an amendment to propose.

Mr. THOMAS TEBBUTT rose, and in a short speech, which was nearly inaudible, moved, as an amendment, "That in the opinion of this meeting, any steps to procure the incorporation of Windsor, at present, are premature, and opposed to the wishes of a majority of the inhabitants." Mr. Tebbutt, in support of the amendment, alluded to Mr. Holroyd's speech at Newtown, which was answered by Mr. Bennett, to the effect that although the Act stated the Government would give an equal amount to the funds raised for the first five years, yet that sum would have to be placed on the Estimates, and it might not, after all, be voted. He thought they were premature in proceeding at present. (Applause.)

Mr. WILLIAM LAMB seconded the amendment, and Mr. THOMAS MARSDEN supported it. Mr. M. said he was not opposed to municipal institutions, but he thought it best for them to await the experience of other places. Windsor was very slow in everything, as was proved by the difficulty experienced in procuring a chairman that night. If they had such difficulty in getting a chairman, how could they obtain nine councillors? He would, however, suggest that another meeting should be called in about six months.

The CHAIRMAN put the amendment and the resolution to the meeting, when the former was carried, on a show of hands, by a large majority. A considerable number, we noticed, did not hold up their hands either way.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting then dispersed. We regret to state, however, for the credit of the town, that the egg gentry, under cover of night, recommenced their annoyances, to some extent, upon some of the promoters of the meeting on their way home. The ringleaders, however, are well known, and we hear it is likely they will be brought to justice.

MURRURUNDI.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

NOVEMBER 16.—We have been visited by a heavy fall of rain, which commenced on Saturday evening, and continued without intermission till Sunday night. The river is consequently down bank high, and huge logs and trees come thundering along on its turbulent waves with appalling rapidity.

The Great Northern Road has been considerably improved this year, more particularly that portion known as Warland's Flat, which a year ago was an impassable swamp—but is now equal to most of the carriage roads in England. The plan adopted by Mr. Collett, the Northern Road surveyor, in constructing this portion of road is original, and, as the result has proved, worthy of general adoption. That gentleman has proved to demonstration that a good road can be made, even over a swamp. He deserves the thanks of the public for the very efficient manner in which he discharges the arduous task of superintending the road repairs from Black Creek to New England.

One of our most active and public-spirited townsmen, Mr. W. Wightman, intends shortly to organise a small party of returned diggers, for the purpose of prospecting the ravines and mountains north of the Paye. As no vigorous efforts have yet been made in this locality to discover the precious metal, the general wish is that Mr. Wightman's praiseworthy enterprise may be crowned with success.

Murrurundi is rapidly improving in an architectural point of view. Several neat cottages have lately been erected, and the old bark huts are disappearing with the rapidity of dissolving views. A new Roman Catholic chapel will also soon be commenced, the site for which was the gift of the late lamented Mr. Haydon.

A number of disappointed diggers from Rockhampton passed through here last week, *en route* for the Peel River diggings. They were fine stalwart-looking fellows, and will be an acquisition to the Northern Diggings.

We have been without a medical man in this place for months, but I hear that two gentlemen, Doctors Scott and Phillips, intend shortly to settle here.

Gentlemen interested in political matters are wondering who will succeed Mr. Martin in the Cowper administration. Our member has lost none of his popularity since taking office; he has as yet remained true to his political faith, and has redeemed most of the pledges made at the hustings.

The weather here is bright and beautiful now, and we are hopeful for a continuance of fine weather.

KING AND HOWLAND'S PATENT QUARTZ MILL.—These compact, durable, and useful pieces of quartz machinery—introduced into these colonies by Mr. M. King, of Melbourne, and Mr. William H. Howland, of San Francisco, are now manufactured, at very short notice, in the extensive engine-works of Messrs. P. N. Russell and Company, where we had, on Saturday, the pleasure of seeing one of them in active operation. Taking into consideration the amount of work it will perform, this quartz mill appears to be one of the most efficient machines ever yet invented, effectually reducing auriferous quartz to that pulverised state which is so important a desideratum where gold is sought. The mill has, for many years past, been in common use in California, and, notwithstanding its enormous capabilities, it occupies but a comparatively small space. The frame of the mill consists—to describe it briefly—of six iron pillars resting on a base plate, and supporting an entablature. The stampers, by which the quartz is actually crushed, are each about 500 lbs. weight, lifted by one horizontal cam, keyed on an upright shaft. A correct idea, however, of the machine, in all its details, can hardly be conveyed without a further and considerable use of technical language, which would probably be unintelligible to the ordinary reader. The machine, as a whole, presents when put together, a neat and solid appearance, every precaution having been taken in its contrivance to provide against wear and tear. Should this mill come into general use, it will not be without a very beneficial influence in developing our golden resources, and will doubtless lead a fresh impulse to quartz crushing enterprises in New South Wales.

PEEL RIVER QUARTZ.—We learn, with great pleasure, that Mr. P. G. King, Manager of the Peel River Mineral Company, has forwarded to England several casks of quartz from the Peel River, selected by Captain Kind from one of the auriferous reefs, with a view to having the true value of the quartz tested by scientific skill, where powerful machinery is readily available. We trust the experiment will prove so successful as to lead to a thorough development of this branch of our golden treasures. In California quartz mining and crushing yields now, we know, a large proportion of the total gold produced, and we believe more than one-half of that total. In parts of the Victoria gold-fields a similar change is gradually taking place in the character of gold-mining. And as the Peel is known to abound in auriferous reefs of quartz, we hope we may look forward to a very great accession to our annual wealth from this source, should the present experiment prove successful.—*Maitland Mercury of Saturday.*

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

No. 1.

The Secretary for Lands and Public Works to the Commissioner for Internal Communication.

Department of Land and Public Works, Sydney, 15th November, 1858.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Secretary for Lands and Public Works to invite your immediate attention once more to the subject of the plans of the projected railway line, moved for in the Legislative Assembly, in the hope of eliciting a clearer explanation of this matter.

2. The plan originally moved for by Mr. Forster was described by him very minutely, and the description was transcribed into my letter to you of the 8th October last. It was as follows:—"A plan, shewing a line of railway extension from Parramatta to the Western interior, formerly surveyed by the Government, beginning west from the terminus south of the line now proposed, passing near the Government Quarry at Prospect and the township of Strathedon, and crossing the Nepean river at a point reported upon in 1832 by the late Sir Thomas Mitchell, and in 1854 by the colonial architect, Mr. William Weaver, as the most suitable spot in that vicinity for a bridge over the river."

3. In your letter of the 11th ultimo it was stated that the Railway Department had never had such a plan, and reference to the Survey Department was suggested.

4. In his reply of the 20th ultimo, the Surveyor-General stated, without the slightest hesitation, that the plan asked for must be one of those made by the Sappers under Captain Hawkins, R.E., all of which had been handed over to your department; and he added such particulars as appeared to make its identification a matter of no difficulty. The plan asked for was, however, still not forthcoming.

5. Passing over intermediate correspondence, I am in the next place to observe that from your letter of the 8th instant, and more especially from your personal explanation, Mr. Secretary Robertson now understands that practically a plan does exist, and was all along known to exist, showing a projected line from the Parramatta terminus to within (say) a mile of the point on the Nepean indicated by Mr. Forster, diverging thence nearly at right angles to Penrith.

6. This, then, being the fact, it is quite unintelligible to Mr. Secretary Robertson how your department, with a plan in its possession differing so little from the description given by Mr. Forster, was unable to recognise its practical identity with what was asked for, whilst in the department of the Surveyor-General no hesitation whatever was felt in doing so merely from memory.

7. As a general principle, Mr. Secretary Robertson conceives it to be the bounden duty of all heads of departments, and indeed of the Government itself, to meet in a spirit of candour motions of this kind made by individual members of the Legislature, even though the plans or documents sought for may not be described by them with minute accuracy; and he would regard as extremely reprehensible any denial of documents or information on captious or merely technical grounds.

8. I am instructed to add that it will afford Mr. Secretary Robertson peculiar satisfaction to find, from a further and fuller explanation, that the present case does not come within that category.

I have, &c.,

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

The Commissioner for Internal Communications.

No. 2.

The Commissioner for Internal Communications to the Secretary for Lands and Public Works.

RAILWAY BRANCH,
Department of Internal Communication,
Sydney, 15th November, 1858.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of this day's date, inviting my attention once more to the subject of the plans of the projected railway line, moved for in the Legislative Assembly, in the hope of eliciting a clearer explanation of the matter.

2. I enclose a report from Mr. Whitton, the Engineer-in-Chief, to whom I have referred the above letter, and from whom I had this morning already called for a report, in compliance with the wish you expressed in my interview with you on the 12th instant.

3. I am not aware that I can add anything to that report and the information I have already given you upon this matter.

4. It will be seen by reference to the correspondence already laid upon the table of the House, and printed, that having referred your letter of the 8th ultimo, on its receipt, to the Engineer-in-Chief, he informed me that he had no such plan, nor was he aware of any such plan as that asked for being in existence. Mr. Whitton was at the time under the impression, in which I coincided, that the plan asked for was one of a survey made for the Government by Mr. Weaver.

5. In reply, therefore, to your letter of the 8th ultimo, I informed you that "this department had never had such a plan," and suggested that "inquiry should be made from the Surveyor-General."

6. The Surveyor-General's Minute of the 18th ultimo, in reply, stating that "the plan referred to must be one of those made by the Sappers, under the direction of Captain Hawkins, R. E.," did not reach this department until the 20th ultimo, the day after you suggested in the House, in reply to Mr. Forster, that the plan might be lost.

7. Upon the receipt of the Surveyor-General's minute I directed every search to be made for the plan required, and (as I was about to leave Sydney) that, if found, it should be transmitted to you.

8. On the 21st ultimo I left Sydney for Wellington.

9. Immediately after my return, on the morning of the 8th instant, I brought with me to your office all the plans bearing upon the subject (which had been put together in my absence) together with the draft of a letter based upon Mr. Whitton's minute of the 28th ultimo.

10. A cursory examination of the plans made while the papers, asked for by your letter of the 5th instant, were being got ready, induced me to cancel my first letter of the 5th instant, and to substitute another of the same date; but in the hurry to get the whole of the information ready for the Legislative Assembly that day both the letters were inadvertently included among the papers laid upon the table of the House.

11. My letter of the 8th instant and memorandum of the 9th instant, furnished those details regarding the plans and the steps taken in reference to them, which I had not time to give, or which I was not acquainted with on the 5th instant.

12. These papers minutely detail the character and extent of the abovenamed plans, point out in what they differ from the plan described in Mr. Forster's motion, and the information necessary to be obtained to furnish such a plan.

13. From their perusal, it will be seen that this department has no knowledge of any survey or plan ever having been made crossing the Nepean at the point named in Mr. Forster's motion, and that however minute Mr. Forster's description may have been, it was *so far inaccurate* that neither the Engineer-in-Chief nor myself considered it as referring to the plans of the trial lines of the Sappers.

14. In reference to the 7th paragraph of your letter, I entirely assent to the general principle, that it is "the bounden duty of all heads of departments, and indeed of the Government itself, to meet, in a spirit of candour, motions of this kind made by individual members of the Legislature, even though the plans or documents sought for may not be described by them with minute accuracy, and would regard as extremely reprehensible any denial of documents or information on captious or merely technical grounds."

15. I do not consider it necessary to refer more particularly to the terms in which you have thought it right to address me in your letter of this day's date; and, under the circumstances, I am not careful to justify myself against the charge that is implied in the two last paragraphs of that letter, as I am conscious that an investigation into the manner in which I have discharged my duties during the period that I have had the honour of serving the Government of this colony will shew that I have acted throughout with uniform integrity and candour.

I have, &c.,

B. H. MARTINDALE.

The Honorable the Secretary for Lands and Public Works.

[Enclosure in No. 2.]

Railway Department, Sydney, 15th November, 1858.

SIR,—With reference to your minute of the 15th instant, received this day on my return from the Hunter, requesting to know, for the information of the Government, what steps I took to comply with Mr. Forster's motion, I have the honour to state, that when my attention was first called to the subject, I was under the impression that the plan asked for was one prepared by Mr. Weaver, showing a proposed line of railway from Parramatta to the western interior, and crossing the Nepean River at a point about a mile and a-half above Penrith. This impression was probably created by Mr. Weaver's name being mentioned in the motion, and from the fact of Mr. Russell having previously named to me that the best crossing for a railway to Bathurst would be about the place indicated in the motion, and stating that Mr. Weaver had reported to this effect to the Government.

The subject was, therefore, not a new one, my attention having been previously called to it; and as I had carefully examined all the plans and sections in this office, of trial lines taken between Parramatta and Penrith, before deciding upon that portion of the western line already proclaimed, I was in a position at once to inform you that no such plan as the one asked for was in this office.

After reading Colonel Barney's minute of the 18th October, suggesting that the plan referred to might be one made by the Sappers, under the direction of Captain Hawkins, I made the following minute, dated October 28th, on the paper forwarded to me.

"A plan and section was made by the Sappers, under the direction of Captain Hawkins, from a point near to the Fairfield Station, as far as the Nepean River at Penrith, running parallel to and on the south side of the Western Road, and is now in this office. This plan does not, however, extend to the point on the River Nepean mentioned in Mr. Forster's motion."

This minute was, I believe, laid before you immediately on your return from an inspection of the Western Roads, on the 5th instant; and the plan and section was forwarded to you at your request the same day.

In reference to the letter of this day's date from the honorable the Secretary for Lands and Works, I think it is not necessary for me to assure you that there was *no intention on my part* to withhold any plans or other information asked for by the Legislative Assembly.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WHITTON.

Captain B. H. Martindale, Chief Commissioner of Railways.

No. 3.

It is assumed in the letter from this Department of yesterday's date that there is a Survey of a line from Parramatta Terminus to within, say, a mile of the point on the Nepean indicated by Mr. Forster. This position is neither admitted nor denied in Captain Martindale's letter yesterday, nor in his published minutes to which he refers. Mr. Robertson therefore wishes Captain Martindale to have the goodness to say whether the fact is as above stated?	There is a Survey of a line from a point about a mile southwest of the present Parramatta Station to within, say, a mile of the point on the Nepean indicated by Mr. Forster. This line is alluded to in my letters of the 8th (No. 2) and 8th instant, and fully detailed in my memorandum of the 9th instant.
Does the line in fact commence at Parramatta, or at Parramatta Terminus?	It commences about a mile south-west of the present Parramatta Station.
If not, how far from the Terminus does it commence, and in what direction?	
To within what distance from the point on the Nepean indicated by Mr. Forster does the line in question reach?	About 1½ miles—say 1 mile.
It will be a great convenience if these questions can be answered hereon in time for the Assembly to-day.	B. H. M. 16 November, 1858.
M. F.	

B C, 16 November.

No. 4.

The Secretary for Lands and Public Works to the Commissioner of Internal Communication.

Department of Land and Public Works, Sydney, 18th November, 1858.

SIR,—Having received replies to the queries contained in my B.C. reference of the 16th instant, on the subject of the railway plans moved for Mr. Forster in the Legislative Assembly, the Secretary for Lands and Public Works is now in a position to reply more formally than has yet been done to your explanatory letter of the day previous.

2. From that letter it appears, first—That when the plans were first called for, yourself and the Engineer-in-Chief were misled into the belief that they related to a survey made by Mr. Weaver. Second—That as far back as the 5th instant, you were aware of the existence of a railway survey from a point about a mile southwest of the present Parramatta station, to within (say) a mile of the point on the Nepean River, indicated by Mr. Forster.

3. On the first point the Secretary for Lands and Public Works can only regret the mistake growing out of the misinterpretation of the words of Mr. Forster's motion, in which, it is worthy of notice, Mr. Weaver's name is not used in connection with the railway survey, but only as helping to identify the precise spot on the Nepean over to which the survey was supposed to have been conducted.

4. As for the rest, it is a subject of still deeper regret to Mr. Secretary Robertson that from this mistake the Government should be placed, to all appearances, at least in the position of withholding from the Legislative Assembly plans so closely in accordance with the terms of their address.

I have, &c.,

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

PRICES OF SECURITIES.

THE share market is buoyant for the active stocks at the prices indicated below, and is likely to continue so as long as the prices of our colonial securities are advancing in London, and the dividends of profits secure an interest, as they do, of from 8 to 12½ per cent. per annum for the money invested. Capital also is accumulating whilst the means of employing it are restricted, no new undertakings having been established for some time.

The following have been the prices realised during the week:—New South Wales Bank shares at £45 10s. and £46 per share; Commercial Bank at £46 ditto; Joint Stock at £12 10s. ditto; Newcastle Coal and Copper Company at 85 per cent.; N. S. W. Government debentures (1860) at par and interest.

DESCRIPTION.	Dividend per Annum last declared.	Paid up each Share.	PRICES.
Banks—			
New South Wales....	20 ₩ cent.	£20	£46
Commercial	17 ...	£25	£46
Austral. Joint Stock	10 ...	£10	£12 10s.
Australasia	20 ...	£40	£84
Union Bank of Australia	20 ...	£25 / £20	£53 / £48
Bank of Victoria....	15 ...	£25	£35
Debentures—			
N.S.W. Government	5 ₩ ct. ₩ ann.	20 years	97 to 102 ₩ cent
Ditto ditto ...	3½d. ₩ c. ₩ diem	3 to 5 yrs.	
Ditto 5 ₩ cent....	Interminable..	...	
Australa. Steam Co.	7 ₩ ct. ₩ ann.	3, 4 & 5 yrs	100 10s. ₩ cent.
Victoria Government	5 & 6 ₩ c. ₩ an	...	98 to 105 ₩ cent
Geel. & Melb. Railw.	8 ₩ cent.	7 years	
New Zealand	8&10 ₩ c. ₩ an	...	par to 5 ₩ cnt. pm
Gas—			
Austral. Gas-L. Co.	10 ₩ cent.	£6	£10 15s to £11
Mel. Gas & Coke Co.	12 ...	£5 & £10	135 ₩ cent.
Steam—			
Austr. Stm. Nav. Co.	10 ...	£15	£15
H. R. N. Stm. Nav. Co	10 ...	£10	£7 10s. to £8
North Shore Stm. Co	5 ...	£5	
Kiama Stm. Nav. Co	10 ...	£5	£4 to £5
Grafton Steam N. Co	20 ...	£10	£10 to £12
Assurance—			
Genl. Assurance Co..	20 ...	£5	£9 15s.
N. S. W. Marine Co.	25 ...	£2	£4
Sydney AssuranceCo	10 ...	£1	£1 8s.
Coal and Copper—			
Newcastle Coal and Copper Co..........	10 ...	£23 10s. & £25	85 ₩ cent
Bathurst Cop. Min. Co	... ...	£5	
Carangara Copper Mining Co...........	... ...	£3 10s.	
Ophir Cop. Min. Co.	... ...	£5	
Railways—			
Melbourne & Hobson Bay Railway Co...	14 ...	£50	£72
Geel. & Melb. Rail. Co	5 ₩ cent. int.	£20	
Sydney Exchange Co	... ...	£10	
Wentworth Gold Co.	... ...	£10	
Pyrmont Bridge Co.	8 ₩c. interest	£5	par.

The prices of shares include the dividends from last payment.

Mortgages are negotiated at interest of from 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum upwards.

N.B.—The Share List, with full particulars, may be had upon application to

W. BARTON and SON, 372, George-street,
November 19. opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

SHARE REPORT.—This market has been more buoyant this week, and a fair amount of stock has changed hands at the following prices:—Bank of New South Wales, at £45 per share; Commercial Bank, at £46 ditto; Australian Joint Stock Bank, at £12 10s. ditto; Newcastle Coal and Copper Company (£25 paid), at £21 5s. ditto. N. S. W. Government debentures, redeemable 1860, at 100 and accrued interest.

Commercial Bank and Joint Stock Bank shares are in demand, and stock in the latter bank has been sold at an advance of 7s. 6d. per share on last week's quotations.

Name of Companies.	Amount of share	Amount Paid up ₩ share	Last div. ₩ cent. ₩ ann.	Selling at
Bank of New South Wales	£ 20	£ 20	20	45 to 46
Commercial Bank..........	25	25	15 +	46 to 47
Australian Joint Stock Bank........	10	10	10	12 to 12½
Bank of Australasia	40	40	20	90
Union Bank of Australia	25	25	20 *	50 to 52½
Australian Agricultural	25	19	...	30¼
Bank of Victoria	50	25	10	40
Australian Gas-Light	6	6	10	10¼ to 11
Australian General Assurance ...	100	5	20	9¼ to 9¾
N. S. Wales Marine Assurance...	20	2	25	4
Sydney Insurance	10	1	10	1¼ to 1½
Australasian Steam Navigation .	15	15	10	15
Hunter River New Steam Navi.	10	10	10	7½ to 8
Grafton Steam Navigation...	10	10	10 ‖	11 to 12
Kiama Steam Navigation	5	5	25	5
North Shore Steam Ferry	5	5	5	
Pyrmont Bridge	5	5	8 int.	par
Sydney Exchange	10	10	...	
Geelong and Melbourne Railway	20	20	5 int.‡	No market
Melbourne & Hobson's Bay Rail	50	50	14	72
Bathurst Copper Mining	5	5	...	
Ophir Copper Mining	5	5	...	
Carangara Copper Mining	5	5	...	
Newcastle Coal and Copper ...	25	£25 & 23 10s	10	20½ to 22½
Wentworth Gold Mining	10	£10	...	

* With 9d. in the £ extra for colonial shareholders. + With a bonus of 5s. per share. ‡ Guaranteed by the Government of Victoria. ‖ With a bonus of 10s. per share.

DEBENTURES.

New South Wales Government, bearing 3½d. ₩ cent. ₩ diem, redeemable 1860, 100 to 100½. Ditto ditto, ditto, 1866, none. Ditto ditto, ditto, 1873, 99 to 100. Ditto ditto, 5 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, 99 to 100. Ditto ditto, ditto, 1881 (at option of Government only), 96.

Victoria Government, 5 and 6 ₩ cent., none.

New Zealand Government, 8 and 10 ₩ cent., none.

Australasian Steam Navigation Company, 7 ₩ cent., redeemable 1859-60-61, 100 to 100½.

Geelong and Melbourne Railway, 7 ₩ cent., redeemable 1866, 90 to 95. Ditto ditto, 8 ₩ cent., 1863, 90 to 95.

The interest on all debentures to date of purchase payable by purchaser.

\. LOANS negociated on the security of mortgages on real estate, at 7 ₩ cent. and upwards. N.B.—The Share List, with full particulars, may be had on application to

LENNON and CAPE, Stock and Share Brokers,
November 19. Terry's-buildings, Pitt-street.

LABOUR MARKET.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

THE Mary Pleasant's immigrants commenced hiring on board the vessel yesterday morning. This arrival is not equal to some of the late shipments; the best of the agricultural labourers were engaged quickly, at £35 for single men, and £50 for married couples. The single females cannot be engaged until Monday next. Our demand for the usual run of labourers has kept up fully with the supply; a large proportion of the returned miners from the Fitzroy this week, having availed themselves of the tickets from the committee to go to the Western Diggings. Engagements have been numerous for the North, for shepherds, bullock drivers; and the demands from Maitland, Bathurst, and Wollongong districts, continues large. Some Germans are now on hire, but the advance required in many cases for their passage money, materially prevents their obtaining situations, employers being unwilling to incur this risk.

SPENCER ASHLIN, 139, Pitt-street North.

THE supply of labour is about equal to demand, except farm servants. The Mary Pleasant, immigrant ship, arrived, and the passengers were for hire yesterday. Farm servants (single men), obtained wages at the rate of £30 to £35; married couples, from £50 per annum. The majority of the single men passengers were taken by their friends. Harvest having commenced will cause a reaction for hands capable of reaping, &c. Female servants are plentiful, wages at from £20 to £30 per annum.

J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WE have received a seasonable relief by the arrival of the Mary Pleasant on Tuesday, with 278 immigrants, from England, and though there are not many to be on hire, they are mostly very suitable for the pastoral and agricultural districts, where the demand is most pressing. The demand for other descriptions of labour is scarcely equal to the supply, and for town and country, both male and female hands may readily be obtained at current rates. Mechanics are plentiful, and very willing to engage for country work. My hirings have been of the usual kinds and number, since my last, at about current wages: reapers, at 15s. to 16s. a week and rations; dairymen, 10s. to 16s. ditto; general male and female servants, 8s. to 15s. ditto; thorough farm ditto, £35 a-year and rations; and blacksmiths, grooms, gardeners, waiters, shepherds, &c.

W. B. HAIGH, King-street East.

COTTON GROWING.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—I have read with much interest a letter from Mr. Dawson, on the production of cotton and grain in New South Wales, which, though ably written in some respects, seems to me incorrect in its conclusions. In the first place, it appears to be conceded by him that cotton of a superior quality can be grown in this colony, but he does not consider it can be grown to advantage, owing to the long droughts which frequently take place; and mentions that he tried the experiment himself, but unfortunately does not state where, and whether for one, two, or three seasons. Now if the experiment took place in some of the sandy lands in the neighbourhood of Paddington (from where he dates his letter), I am not surprised at the result; indeed, would have wondered much more at his securing a crop even in a favourable season. But surely these lands are not to be compared to the rich alluvial soils in the north, where the climate is also different. Although I am not prepared to shew that cotton can be grown advantageously there, I may mention that crops have been got from the same plants for seven or eight years at one place, in the neighbourhood of Brisbane, Moreton Bay; and there is another instance of the same kind at Warwick, 120 miles further inland, and in every instance where sown in gardens it has grown with little trouble in the greatest luxuriance, and of a good quality. Surely these are facts to encourage intending cotton planters; but as to its being a paying speculation or otherwise, *no one can speak with certainty*, as nothing has been done beyond mere experiments; and it is likely to continue so for some years longer, unless taken up by men of capital and experience, who mean to do something more than merely amuse themselves. In regard to the cotton in India being of an inferior quality, owing to the dryness of the climate, the argument does not seem to apply, as according to Mr. Dawson's own showing the climate here is dry, and the cotton of a good quality. In point of fact, however, the climate of Bengal is exceedingly moist, though dry in the north-west provinces, and the cotton is bad in both places. It is therefore necessary to find some other reason for the difference of quality of cotton in different countries. So far as the country on the banks of the Fitzroy is concerned, I should fancy, by the accounts we have, that it is a country well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, as there is good soil close to a shipping port, and from its proximity to mountains and the sea, and being a tropical country, I think it will never be long without rain, but failing rain, there is generally a heavy dew in these northern districts, which will not only keep the plants alive for a considerable time, but in a flourishing state. This would be the case especially when the plants are well up, as the leaves absorb a great deal of moisture by night, besides sheltering the ground from the rays of the sun by day.

I agree with Mr. Dawson that the cultivation of cotton is well suited to the small settlers with large families, but do not think they can be expected to initiate a business of this kind; in fact, at present, being unable to clean the cotton, they have no inducement to do so. In conclusion, I may remark that the cotton becomes perennial in this country, by which means, after the first year, there is no expense incurred beyond two or three hoeings and harrowings in the spring of the year, and picking the cotton, which should enable us to compete with America and her cheap labour, as the seed must be sown there every year, and the land manured, besides other expenses. I am in hopes some of these gentlemen who have grown cotton in Moreton Bay will publish their experience, by which means we will gain further information on this important subject.

I remain, &c.,

AN OLD INDIAN.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—The promptness with which you inserted mine of the 1st ultimo, has encouraged me again to appear before the public, merely with the same intention and desire of giving information relative to this district, at present occupying so prominent a position in Australia. I arrived here from the Canoona fields but a day or two ago, at that time things were going on as they have been since the working out of our famed "two acre," upon which your commissioner commented in a correct manner. Some parties were doing middling, none doing a great stroke according to accounts, and some doing nothing at all. Numbers were arriving, and per contra numbers leaving. Machinery was being erected, by which it *may* be proved that a quantity of ground hitherto unavailable, is remunerative; and there was also some probability of payable sinking, or the lead of gold being struck, as on Thursday evening or Friday morning, a prospect obtained from the bottom of a hole and from one dish of stuff contained a piece of gold half-pennyweight and some fine gold; this, I will admit, is nothing in value, or nothing to pay for the labour of sinking a hole, yet seeing that it is the greatest in quantity, as a prospect *below the surface*, obtained up to the present time at Canoona, I think we may augur something promising for the future. I am fully aware that I write what may be read by many practical diggers, who even now, in the full tide of Fitzroy adversity, are gazing with eager and earnest eyes, towards our vast and almost unknown territory, situated to the west and north of the already proved gold country. To those men, or for their benefit, this part of my letter is principally written. I am sure, from information obtained from many now returned to Sydney or Melbourne, that their number is not small, and equally sure am I, that they are men worthy of consideration at every one's hands, even from so humble an individual as myself.

Those who can obtain Arrowsmith's map of Dr. Leichhardt's route in 1844 and 1845, from Moreton Bay to Port Essington, and which was published in London in 1847, or an original copy of the said route will be able to observe the correctness of my remarks, or the likelihood of my suppositions.

Hopping over a considerable tract of country which ere long will be prospected to ascertain its gold qualities, by parties now at or near Canoona; the most promising piece of country, and of large extent, and likewise having a geological formation which would favourably influence a gold digger's opinion as to its auriferous qualities, lies apparently between the 17th and 20th degrees of S. latitude. There is observable down the course of the Burdekin River, granite, basalt, gneiss, porphyry, quartz, mica, and lava within the limits described. Gold is found in formations similar to these—and who shall say gold does not exist, when such indications exist? It would be a difficult matter to *say* "gold is there." Yet it would be ten times more difficult to say, "gold is *not* in such a country with such a formation. However, I hope some day practically to put the question to the test. The public should bear in mind, that this country was gone over, its principal geological features observed, when California was a mere mart for hides and Australia unknown to the world as a productive gold country. Referring to Leichhardt's observation of the Northern country will, doubtless, bring to men's minds, reflections upon our worthy and notable explorer of to-day, Mr. Gregory. Many persons would, perhaps, be glad to hear the opinion of such a man on the auriferous nature or character of a country, the greater part of which he has visited. I have not read a public account of Mr. Gregory's *opinion*, but having had that opinion given to me by a person in whom the best reliance can be placed—Mr. Gregory, I dare say, will not be displeased at my making it public—what he stated, was only *his opinion*, he did not, or could he state it for a certainty. It was to the effect, that the bed rock existed but a small depth below the surface, and that fine gold would be found universally distributed on the surface. Why Mr. Gregory should take such an exceptional view of the rich patch of surfacing, though only of so small an area as two acres, as not to allow of the possibility of deposits of gold, perhaps larger than that at Canoona, I do not know. I speak so confidently of my own suppositions, that some people elsewhere than at Canoona may entertain very humane intentions of putting me in Tarban Creek. I hope there will be a vacancy should my removal hither become a matter of necessity, for my own part, I would sooner be on the banks of the Burdekin, with ten thousand diggers round me, working with a will, and to some purpose. From gold, I turn to affairs alas! as *they have been* at Rockhampton—irredeemable past! Having been in Rockhampton on Monday and Tuesday last, I shall speak merely from observation, and from information gained on the spot. Can the existing Government of New South Wales, turn round to the country and say, "Have we not done well? Did we not prove ourselves equal to an emergency, the parallel of which is not to be found in Australian history?" Boldly I assert—No. Posterity will observe, that there were thousands of active, intelligent, and able men, landed in a magnificent country, with a climate quite bearable by Europeans, and, indeed, asserted by some to be superior to that in many parts of Australia, that these men being disappointed in their projects, were *allowed*, and even *assisted* back to whence they came, by the then existing government, and left the country in as primitive and unimproved condition as they found it. I ask, Mr. Editor, merely as a citizen of the colony, and I know many will join earnestly with me in the question—Why were not these men (the majority of whom would have been willing) employed in improving the navigation of the Fitzroy, in building wharfs, in making roads, and in other Government works, which are necessary, even supposing it to be merely the centre of an extensive squatting country, and leaving future probabilities out of the question? Truly does echo answer, "Why?" Mismanagement, or incapability, is apparent in the whole business throughout. Where is the utility of building a Custom House, of having a large and expensive staff of Government officers, if there is no population to cause a commerce, whereby to employ the officials, or use the Custom House? Is not this a lamentable instance of penny wise and pound foolish? I do not advocate low wages to working men, but many, I am assured, would have stopped at a trifling rate and rations. The public may be sure that such an opportunity for the improvement and settlement of the Port Curtis district never can offer again. I do not say but what if gold-fields of a payable kind are discovered, a second rush may take place equal in numbers to the first; but, Sir, that cannot, and will not happen until such gold-fields are discovered, and proved to be productive to the majority of working diggers. The course pursued by the Government is open to controversy; but I am no politician—I only hope that my heart and head have both contributed their share towards my firm convictions thus openly expressed. So much for our much boasted "Responsible Government." Responsible be the existing Government for having so effectually failed to appreciate commercial enterprise, and for having disregarded the general interests of civilization, by the non-settlement of a country, as worthy to be designated Australia Felix, as that in Victoria. The adherents of Government may combat with me concerning the large expenditure of money which, doubtless, would have been necessary to employing so many men, and in finding them material, but is it not palpable, Sir, that for money so expended the district would have been fit for settlement, and the seat of another great colony formed in the North? New South Wales cannot be so blinded to its own interest as not to admit the desirability of the formation of such a colony. But, Sir, the precedent of sending people back to labour markets already fully supplied, and at the public expense, I do not allow, or do I approve of it. It is an useless expenditure of money, and it is an expenditure of money that logicians could prove to be injurious to the interest of the world at large. I should be happy—I should rejoice could a champion step out from official or other quarters, and fairly prove that my present convictions are unjust towards the Government. Willingly would I renounce them, for I feel alarmed and terror struck to live in a country subject, in my opinion, to such extreme mismanagement and incapability, in its rulers. Turn we now to district grievances. Many that are now hundreds of miles away will not forget that as gold affairs at Canoona took an unfavourable turn, the price of meat rose. I have turned my attention to this fact, and have endeavoured to gain statistical data to justify, or even to account for such a circumstance, but am unsuccessful. I do not find that the demand for meat in the northern districts, where cattle roam by thousands, was so extraordinary as to justify the rise in price of cattle from £5 to £10 in less than five months. I write this to let interested gentlemen know, that affairs bearing so intimately on the unfortunate rush to Port Curtis, are not done in the dark. Though I write with the pen of an individual, I have the voice and opinion of thousands to back me. The merest urchin at school can tell us that, unless the demand is excessive, or the supply limited, of any article of commerce or consumption, the price should not vary, at least to such an extend as is here apparent. Every one must admit that, even had circumstances allowed of such a rise, it would have shown a higher standard of spirit and principle, seeing the disastrous finale of the event, if these parties concerned, had been content with a less profit. I am astonished at the apathy with which some squatters view the probabilities of gold discoveries here, as though such discoveries would not benefit them as well as the rest of the community! Though I have been connected for a time with squatting and squatters, I am no advocate for it or them, beyond it being the best system brought forward yet for the occupation of waste lands. I can only suppose that instead of wishing to have a market for their stock close to them, even if they have to go further in the interior, they are ten times more desirous of retaining their present locations, on fine and available *public* lands for settlement, and sending their surplus stock to Melbourne or to the pots! Verily, my adopted country, I weep for thee! and unless a change for the better is effected speedily and soon—the harvest of the wind will be reaped in the whirlwind! Futurity will bring forth the sorrowful and bitter fruits of the present!

Having occupied so much space in your excellent journal, I think it is incumbent on me to conclude, sincerely trusting that the information and contents of this letter may be of sufficient interest to your readers to apologize for its length.

WILLIAM CAPES GRIMLEY.

Fitzroy River, November 3, 1858.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

NOVEMBER 20.—Hunter (s.), 266 tons, Captain Sullivan, from Clyde River 19th instant. Passengers—Messrs. King, Bush, Griffiths, Hoses, Miss Pautorn, and 25 in the steerage. E. Manning, agent.

November 20.—Architect, schooner, 89 tons, Captain Nias, from Keppel Bay 15th instant. Passengers—Messrs. Craig, Cragie, Coleman (2), and 40 in the steerage. Mitchell and Co., agents.

November 20.—William, schooner, 80 tons, Captain M'Dermott, from Port Macquarie 17th instant. Captain, agent.

November 20.—Bonnie Doon, barque, 220 tons, Captain Hayward, from Keppel Bay 15th instant. Passengers—96 in the steerage. R. Towns and Co., agents.

November 20.—Caroline, schooner, 139 tons, Captain Cleary, from Keppel Bay 9th instant. Passengers—8 in the steerage. Captain, agent.

November 21.—Staghound, schooner, 130 tons, Captain Elliott, from Keppel Bay 15th instant. Passengers—Messrs. Eddring, Emmerson, Blaxton, Ball, Gatty, and 45 in the steerage. W. H. Eldred, agent.

November 21.—Golden Spring, brig, 139 tons, Captain Rouse, from Keppel Bay 15th instant. Passengers—40 in the steerage. Captain, agent.

November 21.—Columbian, R.M.S.S., 1800 tons, Captain Stewart, from Suez 4th October. Passengers—Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Want, 8 children, and servant, Captain Parfitt, Captain Peatles, Captain Western, Messrs. Syer, Metcalfe, Atkins, Ferguson and servant, F. A. Lind, R. Johnson, J. C. Johnson, Master R. Johnson, and servant, J. Buckley, Lorigan, J. Black, Williamson, J. Muth. R. M. Co., agents.

November 21.—Spec, brig, 164 tons, Captain Miles, from New Caledonia 12th instant. Passengers—Captain Todd, Captain Maccinnon, Captain Barines, and 8 in the steerage. R. Towns and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.

November 20.—Pioneer, for Melbourne.
November 20.—Witchcraft, for Melbourne.
November 20.—Telegraph (s.), for Melbourne.
November 21.—Lord Ashley (s.), for Nelson and Wellington.
November 21.—Fanny Fisher, for San Francisco.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Fernande, for Valparaiso; Columbine, for Batavia; Mary and Rose, and Zephyr, for Melbourne; Gipsy, for Twofold Bay; Oberon, for South Sea Islands; Maria, for New Zealand, via Newcastle.

CLEARANCES.

November 20.—Lord Ashley (s.s.), 296 tons, Captain Stewart, for Nelson and Wellington. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Holt, Mr. Scott, and Miss Hayes.

November 20.—Oberon, cutter, 43 tons, Captain Slater, for South Sea Islands, in ballast. Passengers—3 natives of South Sea Islands.

November 20.—Mary and Rose, schooner, 86 tons, Captain Stafford, for Melbourne.

November 20.—Maria, brig, 156 tons, Captain Arnold, for New Zealand via Newcastle, in ballast.

November 20.—Telegraph (s.) 780 tons, Captain Warner, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. A. Reynell, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Loughnan, Mr. R. J. Paling, Mr. T. Lang, Miss Jacques, Mr. D. A. Osborn, Mrs. Macnamara, Miss Macnamara, Mr. James Macnamara, Miss May, Mr. W. W. Buckland, Mr. Henry Loughnan, Mr. G. Pilcher, Mrs. Wells, and 84 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.

November 20.—Goldseeker, and Coraki, from Richmond River, with 99,000 feet cedar, 8 casks tallow, 12 hides; Quail, Lydia, Challenge, Peahen, Rover, and Reindeer, from Brisbane Water, with 35,000 feet timber, 1300 baskets shells, 20,000 shingles; Flower of Wexford, from Port Stephens, with 300 bags maize, 50 bags bran, 7 hides, 500 feet cedar; Pacific, Paterson Packet, Cumberland, Nancy, Scotia, Venus, Annie Laurie, Camilla, Trial, and Australia, from Newcastle, with 1000 bushels maize, 20 dozen pumpkins, 843 tons coal, 18 hides, 2 bundles skins; Industry, from the Hawkesbury, with 800 bushels maize, 18,000 shingles; Venella (s.), from Morpeth, with 100 bales hay, 50 bales wool, 200 bags maize, 100 hides, 100 sheep, 12 horses, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

November 20.—Challenge, Reindeer, Peahen, Rover, and Quail, for Brisbane Water; Flora, for Paterson River; Pacific, Caroline, Venus, Grafton, and Trial, for Newcastle; Reaper, for Macleay River; Industry, for the Hawkesbury.

IMPORTS.

November 21.—Columbian (s.), from Suez: 2 boxes jewellery, M. Schilsky; 1 box watches, 2 packages, Walker and Jones; 1 box jewellery, G. Hoskins; 1 case jewellery, Mort and Co.; 1 box jewellery, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 7 boxes jewellery, Wolf, Saber, and Co.; 3 boxes jewellery, Flavelle, Brother; 1 box plate, 1 package, Brush and MacDonnell; 1 box jewellery, Frank, Brother, and Co.; 2 packages, Bingle, Son, and Co.; 11 packages, Buyers and Learmonth; 3 packages, W. Moffatt; 26 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 5 packages, J. Smith; 3 packages, Australian Joint Stock Bank; 15 packages, Ray, Glaister, and Co.; 11 packages, R. Piddington; 4 packages, F. M'Nab and Co.; 8 packages, C. Wetton; 7 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 4 packages, A. Hordern; 3 packages, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 23 packages, Gregory, Cubitt, and Co.; 1 package, C. Ward; 1 package, W. Davis; 1 case silver, R. Davis; 1 package, Garland and Co.; 1 package, G. E. Darby; 1 package, J. M. Leigh; 1 package, J. Comrie; 1 package, Macnamara and Son; 1 package, Rev. W. Kessel; 2 packages, G. Hoskins; 1 package, H. Johnson; 1 package, J. J. Armitage and Co.; 1 package, Sigmond and Co.; 1 package, M. Moses; 1 package, J. Levy and Co.; 1 package, Levicks and Piper; 1 package, J. S. Norrie; 1 package, L. Berlays; 1 package, New Zealand Office; 1 package, E. Broadhurst; 7 packages, A. J. Broadwell; 3 packages, J. R. Fryer; 2 packages, A. Bushby; 1 package, Thacker, Daniell, and Co.; 1 package, J. S. Tickle; 1 package, J. Sanby; 1 package, Prince, Bray, and Way; 2 packages, Sydney Exchange Company; 1 package, P. J. Elliott; 1 package, Mechanics' School; 1 package, Australian Library; 1 package, J. Robertson and Co.; 1 package, Gilfillan and Co.; 1 case, A. Black; 1 package, Lady Burton; 1 package, H. Larmour; 3 packages, Captain Fanning; 2 packages, L. Biddulph; 1 package, W. C. Mulier; 1 box, Dr. W. Getty; 50 bags rice, 1 package, Leader, Mulier, and Co.; 2 packages, Frank, Brothers, and Co.; 1 package, A. Stewart; 3 bags mail, 2 packages, Thacker and Co.; 1 package, Bank of Australasia; 1 package, J. N. Alexander; 6 packages, G. F. Frankland; 6 packages, Sherriff and Co.; 3 packages, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 1 package, W. Nunn; 1 package, Codear; 1 package, H. Rooke; 1 package, Johnson and Emanuel; 1 package, A. Drentler; 1 package, Captain Broomfield; 1 package, Saunders and Co.; 1 package, Z. D. Beachroft; 1 package, A. Gibson; 1 package, J. Chard; 1 case, W. A. Brown; 1 package, Mrs. H. Smith; 1 package, D. M'Ewen; 1 package, E. C. Weeks; 1 package, Sands and Kenny; 1 package, E. Irby; 1 package, Keep and Parsons; 1 package, Scales, Brothers; 1 package, W. G. Sprigg; 1 package, J. Fairfax and Sons; 1 package, H. Maunter; 1 package, Towns and Co.; 1 donkey, 154 bags coffee, 23 packages cinnamon, 6 packages curry stuff, Order.

EXPORTS.

November 20.—Telegraph (s.), for Melbourne: 3 casks 1 case, S. Hoffnung: 50 kegs butter, 150 bags rice, Macnamara, Son, and Co.; 2 boxes, Hawley; 1 case, Paling; 5 kegs butter, 4 kegs honey, D. M'Gurgan; 30 cases currants, Lamb and Parbury; 1 case, Mitchell and Co.; 2 cases guns, Furkis and Lambert; 73 bags rice, A. Solmitz and Co.; 100 bags maize, H. H. Beauchamp; 79 trunks boots and shoes; Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 25 bags fish, H. L. Apps; 1 case, 1 package, Iredale and Co.; 25 cases fruit, J. Devlin; 1 case, Ray, Glaister, and Co.; 57 bags maize, T. Bowden; 14 casks fruit, P. Cullen; 2 boxes, 1 parcel, his Excellency Sir William Denison; 3 kegs butter, T. Allen; 22 casks butter, Speer and Meiklejohn; 1 case, Furse; 1 box, Brush and MacDonnell; 2 cases cigars, T. Bowden; 3 casks 32 cases fruit, 10 bags potatoes, T. Beck; 3 casks 36 cases fruit, R. Evans; 2 cases 8 cases 4 casks fruit, O. H. Hickman; 50 bags potatoes, 40 bags onions, J. M'Kanney; 50 bags potatoes, Lobb; 27 bags maize, 65 bags potatoes, 10 kegs butter, C. Bond; 73 casks 53 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 51 casks 3 cases fruit, R. J. Hardy; 7 casks 42 cases fruit, 27 casks onions, Griffiths and Weeks; 1 coop fowls, 4 cases eggs, 2 tubs butter, Foy; 1 horse, J. Dean; 2 horses, Mrs. Elliott.

November 20.—Mary and Rose, for Melbourne: 288 bags maize, R. H. Beauchamp; 113 bags maize, 1100 bags oats, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

FOR VALPARAISO.—By the Fernande, this day, at noon, if not underway.
FOR TAHITI.—By the Caroline E. Foote, this day, at 6 p.m.
FOR BATAVIA.—By the Columbine, this day, at 6 p.m.
FOR PORT COOPER.—By the Dart, this day, at 6 p.m.
FOR PORT CURTIS.—By the Coquette, this day, at 5·30 p.m.
FOR OTAGO.—By the City of Melbourne, this day, at 6 p.m.
FOR WELLINGTON.—By the Burnett, on Tuesday, at 6 p.m.
FOR GRAFTON.—By the Grafton (s.), this day, at 5·30 p.m.
FOR BRISBANE.—By the Clarence (s.), on Tuesday, at 5·30 p.m.

The R.M.S.S. Columbian left Suez on the 4th, Aden 10th, Point de Galle 22nd October, King George's Sound 10th, and Melbourne 19th instant, and arrived here at 8·30 a.m. yesterday. We have again to acknowledge the kindness of Captain Stewart and the purser, Mr. Sergeant, for the prompt delivery of our files and despatches, together with papers to the 25th September. The European (s.) arrived at Point de Galle on the 8th October, and sailed again on the 10th October. The Victoria (s.) had touched at King George's Sound, and after coaling had proceeded on her voyage. The Emeu on her upward passage experienced strong head winds, and very severe weather, and was detained four days at Galle in consequence of having to pay off her native crew there, and the arrangements for the carrying on of this company being in such an unsettled state that no crew was provided for her until after her arrival. Captain Stuart complains of the quality of some of the coal which was placed on board in Sydney, also of all the fuel that he received at Galle and Aden on his upward and downward passages. Three days after leaving Galle a large 13-inch hawser was discovered attached to the screw and towing astern; the vessel was stopped, and a portion of it cut away, but the remainder could not be removed until the steamer arrived at King George's Sound.

The Staghound, Captain Elliot, has made a very quick trip to Keppel Bay and back. He sailed on last Monday night, and arrived yesterday morning. She reports the arrival of the Eagle (s.) on Sunday. The F. A. Garrigues and Kate were at the Bay, and the Corio (s.) had returned from her surveying expedition, and had been on shore. The Government steamer Victoria was expected to leave about Wednesday last. The prospecting parties had not come in when Captain Elliot left Rockhampton on Monday morning.

The William left Howe's Island on the 6th instant, and reports the Onyx, six weeks out, with 150 barrels sperm oil, which vessel spoke the Kate, Captain Wiles, on 28th October, with 45 barrels humpback oil. The Canton Packet, 18 months out, 500 barrels, and the Sea Ranger, of Nantuckett, 25 months out, 600 barrels, were spoken at the same time. The William brings up from Port Macquarie 160 bags maize, 1100 feet cedar, 69,000 shingles, and 71 casks beef.

The Architect reports that the Ripley and Brilliant left Keppel Bay in company.

The Miami, Herculean, and Alexander and John, were at Rockhampton. The Uncle Tom was sighted off the Clarence on Wednesday last.

The Spec brings no intelligence of importance from New Caledonia.

The Lord Ashley (s.), started on her first trip with the mails for Nelson and Wellington yesterday. On the Columbian (R.M.S.) being signalled, steam was got up, so that no delay should be experienced. The latter vessel, on her arrival, anchored close alongside, and the mail was transferred forthwith, when the Lord Ashley tripped her anchor and proceeded on her voyage.

EXPORT of coal by the Australian Agricultural Company, at Newcastle, for the week ending 19th November, 1858:—

For Sydney	......	......	......	506 tons.
Melbourne	......	......	......	1376
Foreign Ports	......	......	......	100
Steamers	......	......	......	280
Total	......	......	......	2262 tons.

EXPORT of coals by the Newcastle Coal and Copper Company, for the week ending November 19th, 1858:—

For Melbourne	......	......	......	610 tons.
Sydney	......	......	......	1158
California	......	......	......	337
Launceston	......	......	......	200
Total	......	......	......	2305 tons.

The Hunter passed two brigs off the Pigeon House, beating to the Northward.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

November 15.—Havilah (s.), from Adelaide; Wonga Wonga (s.), from Sydney; Mimmie Dike, Margaret Nicol, Amasis, Venture, from Newcastle.

November 17.—Columbian, R. M. S., from Suez. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Neill, child, and servant; Messrs. R. Bryant, E. B. Green, Hanson, Hull, J. Campi, Stewart, Anderson, Grave, Frith, S. Wake; and five deck passengers. Cyclone, from the Richmond River; War Spirit, from London; Julia, from Calcutta; Viceroy, Manzanella, from Newcastle; Herbert, from Boston; Jemmy, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

November 14.—Swiftsure, for London.
November 16.—Emeu (s.), for Suez; Von de Heydt, for Batavia; Conway, for Calcutta.
November 17.—Oscar I., for Guam; Alma, for Newcastle; Avoden, for Batavia.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

ARRIVALS.

November 19.—Cora, from Adelaide, London; from Sydney.
November 20.—Esperance, from London, 120 days; Sobim, Macclesfield, from Newcastle; Lady Bird, from Portland.

DEPARTURES.

November 19.—Formosa, and Mousse de Nantes, for Hongkong; Black Swan (s.), for Launceston.
November 20.—Prince Albert, Abbey, for Newcastle; Leopold, for Guam.

LAUNCESTON.

ARRIVED.

November 11.—Robert and Betsey, from Sydney.

SAILED.

November 13.—Zoe, Wee Tottie, Jeannie Dove, for Sydney.

HOBART TOWN.

ARRIVED.

November 8.—Pryde, from whaling.
November 11.—Emma Prescott, from New Zealand.

MANILA.

ARRIVED.

September 14.—Castilian, from Sydney.

SAILED.

September 8.—Wagoola, for Hobart Town.
September 12.—John Bunyan, for Sydney.

IN PORT.

September 20.—For Sydney: Epsom, Norman Morrison, Cherokee, Northern Light, Henrietta Wilhelmina. For Melbourne: Ammerland.

POINT DE GALLE.

ARRIVALS.

October 5.—Utopia, from Adelaide.
October 8.—European, from Sydney and Melbourne.
October 13.—Neptune's Bride, from Hobart Town.

DEPARTURE.

October 10.—European, for Suez.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

September 15.—Adelesia, from Geelong.

DEPARTURES.

September 17.—Sunderland, for Melbourne.
September 20.—Carle et Auguste, for Melbourne.

CHINA.

HONGKONG.

ARRIVALS.

September 7.—Georges, from Sydney.
September 17.—Atalanta, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURE.

September 15.—H.M. brig Elk, for Sydney.

FUH CHOW FU.

DEPARTURE.

September 14.—Congo, for Melbourne.

SINGAPORE.

ARRIVALS

September 2.—Young America, from Melbourne.
September 3.—Sebastian, from New Zealand.
September 5.—Emma Eugenia, from Swan River.
September 11.—Carrington, from Sydney.
September 13.—Aurora, from Melbourne.
September 21.—Montmorency, from Melbourne.
September 24.—Roxana, from Adelaide.

DEPARTURES.

September 23.—Kestrel, for Sydney; Aurora, for Hongkong.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 16.—Strathallan, from Otago; Hannah, from Adelaide.
August 17.—Peri, Toby, from Sydney; Morayshire, Mathers, from Sydney April 27.
August 20.—Essex, Attwood, from Melbourne May 28.
August 25.—Redan, Evans, from Sydney May 11.
September 1.—Eagle, Murphy, from Melbourne May 18.
September 7.—Daphne, Claproth, from Sydney May 16.
September 8.—Hugoumont, Dalton, from Melbourne May 20.
September 9.—Omar Pacha, Thompson, from Sydney June 16.
September 10.—Avon, Richardson, from Melbourne June 13.

DEPARTURES.

FROM LONDON.

For Sydney.—August 15: Alliance, Forest Monarch (341 emigrants); 16. Glen Isla, Electric Spark; 26. Lochiel, Walter Hood, Derwent. September 6. Duncan Dunbar.

For Melbourne.—August 12: Knight, Tricolor, Coleroon; 26. Prince Alfred, Architect, Sydenham; 24. Maidstone, Amalia Augusta; 30. Indemnity, Harlequin; September 3. Prince, Roxburgh Castle.

For Adelaide.—September 4: Alice Maud, Gottenberg, Glenbervie; 14. Venturia.

For New Zealand.—September 14: Gloucester (Otago), Kingstown (Auckland), Lady Alice (Nelson); 18. Evening Star (Auckland).

For Hobart Town.—August 23: William and Jane; September 8. Harrowby; 12. Derwentwater.

For Portland Bay.—September 8: Severn.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

For Sydney.—September 9: James Wilson.

For Melbourne.—August 24; Gananoque; 26. Resolute, John and Lucy (393 emigrants); 30. Sarah Dixon; September 8. Ellen Stuart, Shepherdess; 12. Belle of the Sea; 15. Earl of Eglinton, Meteor.

For Adelaide.—September 7: Melbourne.

FROM GREENOCK.

For Melbourne.—September 7: Giant's Causeway.

VESSELS LOADING.

AT LONDON.

For Sydney.—Lloyds, Camperdown, Jason, Lansdowne, Star of Peace, Virginie, Hannah, Daphne, Snapdragon, Omar Pasha.

For Melbourne and Geelong.—Chili, Monarch, Sussex, Rob Roy, Nimrod, Kaffirland, Emma, Heatherbell, Magna-Bona, Planet, Henriette, Helena, Goddess, Golconda, Minister Pahud, Owen Glendower, Sparkling Sea, George Canning, C. F. Lessing, Norna, Eagle, Salacia, William Ackers.

For Adelaide.—Ballaarat, Verulam, Clara, Alexander, Smallwood, Benvenue, Libertas.

For Launceston.—Monsoon, Henry Reed.
For Portland Bay.—Frances Henty, Fortitude.
For Swan River.—Swiftsure, Robert Morrison.
For New Zealand.—Clontarf, Lady Grey, Kennaird, Mid-Lothian, Tamora, W. Watson, John Scott, Oriental.

AT LIVERPOOL.

For Sydney.—Admiral Lyons, Geelong, Narbudda.
For Melbourne.—Annot Lyle, Anne Wilson, Black Eagle, Florence Nightingale, Mermaid, Greyhound, Royal Charter, Shooting Star, and Tasmania.
For Adelaide.—Anna Maria.

AT GREENOCK.

For Sydney.—Surinam.

AT GLASGOW.

For Melbourne.—Admiral, Virginia.
For Adelaide.—Glenorchy.

PASSENGERS FOR SYDNEY.

Per Glen Isla, from London: Miss Rogers, Mr. Lileux, Mr. Hooper.

Per Walter Hood, from London: Mr. and Mrs. Farmer and family, Major and Mrs. Nasmyth, Miss Kimpton, Captain Howe, Rev. J. L. M'Skimming, Messrs. Benjamin, Baker, and Nasmyth.

Per Lochiel, from London: Mr. and Mrs. Cotten, Mr. and Mrs. Parkins, Messrs. Sheppard, Bettington, Myenstein, and Lewborn (2).

Per Kingston, for Auckland, from Gravesend: Hon. William Martin (formerly Chief Justice of New Zealand) and Mrs. Martin, Mr. Howard Hutton and Mrs. Hutton, Mr. Thomas Boylan, Mrs. Boylan and family, Miss Osmond, Mr. Chapman Ewen, Mrs. Ewen and family, Mr. Alexander Ewen, Mr. Charles N. Wilkinson, Miss Cole, Dr. Cross, Rev. J. Crump, Miss Thorne, Mr. R. Reade, Mr. J. Reade, Rev. J. Moorehouse, Rev. R. Vickers, Mr. E. H. Allingham, Rev. William Rouse, and 101 second cabin and steerage passengers, several of whom are sent out under the auspices of the Auckland Government.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE overland portion of the mails per Emeu, which left Sydney on 13th July, reached London on 3rd September (52 days).

The Royal Mail steamer Tevoit, Captain Woolward, arrived at Southampton on 9th September. She left Alexandria the 26th August, and Malta the 30th. She had to stop three hours off Cape Trafalgar to repair engines. She experienced fine weather up to Cape St. Vincent, where she encountered a dense fog, and stopped one hour. Fresh breezes to Lisbon, and then stopped five hours by another thick fog; thence to Finisterre, strong head winds; across the bay, fresh northerly winds with heavy north-westerly swell. The Tevoit brings 56 passengers, £51,900 in specie, plate and jewellery value £1370, 528 packages of gum, 23 bags of elephants' tusks, 30 bales flax, and sundries.

The mails, consisting of nearly 400 boxes, were in charge of Mr. Nash, of the General Post Office, by whom, with an assistant, the whole were sorted on board. In consequence of the hour at which the Teviot arrived, the correspondence for the west of England was despatched from Southampton, instead of going to London, thus affording another satisfactory evidence of the saving there is effected in the delivery of letters by this new scheme. The letters for the north of England were sent by early train, and the London portion of the mails having been sorted to postal districts, in no way interfered with the general delivery in the metropolis. The success of the plan is thus clearly proved, and it might be advantageously followed on other ocean mail routes, where the close arrivals of steamers to their sailings render it desirable that every means should be taken to secure an answer by the return mails.

Per Gloucester, for Otago and Canterbury.—Mr. Robert Smyth, Mrs. Smyth and family, Miss Emiline Smyth, Mr. Alexander Gibson, Miss Kennedy, Mr. Tripe, Miss Adelaide Tripe, Mr. William Lee, and 104 second cabin and steerage passengers, including a party of emigrants sent out under the auspices of the Otago Government.

To embark in the Royal Mail Steamship Teviot, October 12th.—From Southampton to Sydney: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Rundle, Miss Sparke, Master Henry Rundle, Master Brice Rundle and infant, Mary Chapman (female servant), Mr. and Mrs. John Gripe, Mr. and Mrs. Reddall, Mr. Charles Kerr, Mrs. Tenneat and child, Miss W. T. Tenneat, Miss Simpson, Mrs. Fannin and four children, Mr. John Lindsay, and Mr. W. R. Scott. From Southampton to Melbourne: Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson, Lady Young and servant, and Miss Knight. From Marseilles to Sydney: Mr. and Mrs. Montefiore.

The Australian trade continues limited, and shipping houses are endeavouring to confine their engagement of vessels to what at present is termed handy tonnage—from 500 tons or thereabouts, and for which 60s per register ton is still obtainable, whilst large vessels are difficult for business at even 55s. The New Zealand and Van Diemen's Land ports are fairly supplied with ships now berthed. The current rates of freight in London for the ordinary run of goods to the Australian colonies are—Adelaide, 30s to 35s; Hobart Town, 35s to 40s; Launceston, 40s to 45s; Melbourne or Geelong wharves, 40s to 45s; Melbourne or Geelong, 30s to 40s; Moreton Bay, 55s; New Zealand, 45s to 55s; Portland Bay, 50s to 60s; Swan River, 40s to 45s; Sydney, 30s to 35s.

By private letters from Messrs. Gibbs and Bright, of Liverpool, I learn that emigration from that port is decidedly improving. The ships now and lately on the berth fill very readily with passengers, and there appears to be every likelihood that October and November will show a brisk business. Freights are nominally the same, but there is a marked falling off in goods, so that there is the utmost difficulty in obtaining the requisite quantity of cargo for the Australian colonies.

The Duncan Dunbar, Captain Neatby, sailed from Plymouth on September 6 for Sydney, with a cargo of British manufactured goods valued at £100,000. She takes 50 cabin and 20 steerage passengers, principally old colonists, among whom is Mr. Dines, of Maitland, near Sydney, who has with him a very fine three-year-old Durham bull, for the purpose of improving stock. The ship conveys also seven other selected bulls, two Shetland ponies, and 20 merino rams. She has in addition four hares (which arrived the Channel passage), eight pheasants, a number of fancy Dorking fowls, and a variety of birds; 19 boxes of valuable plants for Sir W. Macarthur and Mr. Mort, and four for the Botanical Gardens at Sydney, which are conveyed gratuitously by Captain Neatby, in continuation of his annual assistance to that thriving establishment.

The Edwin Fox, convict ship, Captain Ferguson, Superintendent-Surgeon Donnelly, has sailed for Portland, Plymouth, and thence to Freemantle, Western Australia. She has on board the Rev. W. Beresford, whose trial for forgery and consequent transportation for life occupied so large a share of public attention at the time. She also takes out the notorious Robson, who was sentenced to transportation for committing forgery on the Crystal Palace Company; Redpath, the forger of the Great Northern Railway shares; and Tester, the South-Eastern Railway guard, for his participation in the great gold robbery.

The John and Lucy, 991 tons, chartered by the Emigration Commissioners, sailed from Liverpool on the 25th of August for Melbourne, Victoria, in charge of Surgeon-Superintendent Clarence Chapman, with 16 married couples, 23 single men, 279 single women, 28 boys, 28 girls, and 3 infants; making a total of 393 souls, equal to 363 statute adults.

The Forest Monarch, of 887 tons, Captain T. Anderson, sailed on 25th August from Southampton with 341 Government emigrants, under the charge of Surgeon-Superintendent Crane. There were on board 54 married couples, 83 single men, 75 single women, 72 children, and 9 infants. Schoolmaster, E. P. Marks; matron, Mrs. King. This ship is fitted with a patent condensing apparatus for distilling fresh water from sea water, the efficiency of which is to be tested on the voyage, and, if successful, it will most likely be generally adopted in all emigrant ships. The apparatus is capable of producing about 20 gallons of fresh water per hour with but a small consumption of coal.

The Prince Alfred steamer, Captain Jarvis, of 1200 tons burden and 400-horse power, which has been taken up by the Provincial Government for the conveyance of the regular mails from Sydney to New Zealand, sailed from the Thames on August 29. She is ordered to coal at Milford Haven, and it is expected she will be able to stow in sufficient for the voyage without the necessity of further stoppage.

Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners have chartered the British Empire, 503 tons, to sail from Plymouth for Moreton Bay, at £14 11s. 5d. per statute adult. Also, the Annie Wilson, 1118 tons, to sail from Liverpool for Melbourne, at £12 14s. 1d. per statute adult, to be ready for the reception of passengers on such day as the commissioners may fix upon between the 11th and 18th of October; and the Morayshire, 832 tons, to convey Coolie emigrants from Trinidad to Calcutta, at £12 19s. per statute adult; or from the former place to Madras at £12 4s. 6d., to be placed at the disposal of the immigration agent at Trinidad not later than the 30th of October next. Also the Daphne, 750 tons, to sail from Southampton for Sydney, at £14 9s. 6d. per statute adult, to be ready for the reception of passengers on such day as the commissioners may fix upon between the 18th and 25th October; and have advertised for tenders for a ship to convey emigrants to Adelaide, South Australia. The vessel will be required to be ready for the reception of passengers between the 24th and 30th October next.

CASUALTIES.

The Ultonia ship, Baker, of Liverpool, from London for Melbourne, is supposed to be lost, not having been heard of since March 21. She had on board 123 steerage and six cabin passengers, and a crew numbering 54, including master and officers. The wives of several of the unfortunate crew attended at the Mansion-house, a few days since, to seek the advice of the Lord Mayor. With the exception of the boatswain's wife, who has received her husband's half-pay, £1 10s. per month, up to the 20th of July, none of them had received any money whatever from the owners of the ship, and now that she was given up as lost, the underwriters at Lloyd's having paid the insurance effected with them on the vessel and cargo, the applicants wished to ascertain from the Lord Mayor whether they could recover any portion of their husband's wages. They had been sent to the Mansion House from Lloyd's to seek his Lordship's advice. The Lord Mayor consulted with Mr. Goodman, the chief clerk, who declined interfering in the matter, directing the applicants to go to the Board of Trade for assistance.

The Eagle clipper, Murphy, of Liverpool, arrived at Liverpool September 1, from Melbourne, leaky; she put into Bahia in the early part of July for provisions.

The California, from New Orleans for Melbourne, has put into Rio Janeiro with rudder broken.

We regret to learn of the total loss of the fine ship Golden Era, of 1600 tons, which vessel left Bombay for Akyab in April last, after having been for upwards of 12 months with the Persian Gulf expedition, in which she earned a good name as a commodious and safe cavalry transport. It appears she was totally lost at Pooree, near the temple of Juggernath, on the noon of the 22nd of June. After leaving Akyab the ship became leaky on the 16th of June, and was obliged to bear up for Calcutta; but the leak increased so fast that the captain had no alternative but to run her ashore at Pooree, there being at the time seven feet of water in the hold. No lives were sacrificed, but the captain lost everything, even to his chronometers, and the men saved nothing but the clothes on their backs, the surf running very high. The ship went to pieces 12 hours after she struck, and nothing could be saved of her cargo, which consisted entirely of rice. She belonged to Messrs. Wilson and Chambers of Liverpool, and was one of their White Star Line of Australian packets.

The Maidstone, Captain Nash, which sailed from London on August 28, with passengers and cargo, put into Southampton on September 1, to make good defects. She sailed again on September 12.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Nov. 20.	8·30 a.m.	N.N.E.	Light breezes.
	Noon	N.E.	Strong ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto ditto.
Nov. 21.	8·30 a.m.	N.N.E.	Light breezes.
	Noon.	N.E.	Fresh ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto ditto.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

November		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Aftern.
22	MONDAY	4 48	6 44	9 6	9 25

MOON.—Last Quarter, 28th instant, at 3h. 39m. 48s. a.m.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—DOWN TRAINS.

Dist.	STATIONS.	Pass	Mail	Passenger		Mail
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Sydney	6·50	10· 0	2· 0	4·35	5·45
2	Newtown	6·57	10· 7	2· 7	4·42	5·52
3	Petersham	7· 1	10·11	2·11	4·46	5·56
5	Ashfield	7· 8	10·18	2·18	4·53	6· 3
6½	Burwood	7·14	10·24	2·24	4·59	6· 9
7¾	Homebush	7·19	10·29	2·29	5· 4	6·14
13¾	Parramatta	7·35	10·45	2·45	5·20	6·30
17¾	Fairfield	7·53	11· 3	3· 3	...	6·48
22	Liverpool	8· 5	11·15	3·15	...	7· 0
34	Campbelltown	8·45	11·55	3·55	...	7·40

A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 10·15 a.m.

CAMPBELLTOWN STATION.—UP TRAINS.

Dist.	STATIONS.	Mail	Pass	Mail	Pass	Mail
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Campbelltown	...	7·35	10·45	2·45	5·15
12	Liverpool	...	8·10	11·20	3·20	5·50
16¼	Fairfield	...	8·28	11·38	3·38	6· 9
20¼	Parramatta	7·35	8·40	11·53	3·52	6·22
26¼	Homebush	7·55	9· 0	12·15	4·15	6·45
27½	Burwood	8· 0	9· 5	12·20	4·20	6·50
29	Ashfield	8· 6	9·11	12·26	4·26	6·56
31	Petersham	8·13	9·18	12·33	4·33	7· 3
32	Newtown	8·16	9·21	12·36	4·36	7· 6
34	Sydney	8·25	9·30	12·45	4·45	7·15

A Goods Train will leave Liverpool at 1·15 p.m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

DOWN TRAINS will leave Sydney at 8·30 a.m. 2·30 p.m. and 5 p.m. for Parramatta and Campbelltown.

UP TRAINS will leave Campbelltown for Sydney at 8·5 a.m. and 4·25 p.m.; from Parramatta 9·17 a.m. 3·30 p.m. and 5·47 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—DOWN TRAINS.

Dist.	STATIONS.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Newcastle	7·20	2·45	7·20	3· 0
1	Honeysuckle Point	7·25	2·53	7·28	3· 8
4	Waratah	7·48	3· 3	7·48	3·18
10½	Hexham	8· 8	3·22	8· 8	3·38
1	East Maitland ... arrive	8·30	3·45	8·30	4· 0
	depart	8·35	3·50	8·35	4· 5
20	West Maitland	8·45	4· 0	8·45	4·15

MAITLAND STATION.—UP TRAINS.

Dist.	STATIONS.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	West Maitland	9· 0	4·15	9· 0	4·30
2	East Maitland ... arrive	9·10	4·25	9·10	4·40
	depart	9·15	4·30	9·15	4·45
9½	Hexham	9·37	4·52	9·37	5· 7
16	Waratah ... arrive	9·57	5·12	9·57	5·27
	depart	10· 0	5·15	10· 0	5·30
19	Honeysuckle Point	10·12	5·27	10·12	5·42
	Newcastle	10·15	5·30	10·15	5·45

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1858.

THE Columbian brings us news to the 25th September—nine days later than her proper dates, for, being behind her time, she was overtaken by the Simla at Galle—a curious illustration of how much greater the punctuality of the Indian than the Australian service. There are hopes, however, now, that this discrepancy will soon be done away with. For some reason or other, the additional provisional contract for six months, which was to have been made, has been reduced to two months. Either the companies would not or could not accommodate the Government in this particular, or else it was found that so long a delay was not necessary. As tenders for the new contract were to be received early in October, we shall probably know by the next mail which company has been successful in obtaining it. The conditions specified are satisfactory as to the rate of speed and the number of vessels to be employed, and we presume that this is time some satisfactory guarantee will be taken that no vessels shall be put on the line but such as are really competent to do the prescribed work. The prospects, too, of a Panama line seem to be somewhat brightening. The present cabinet is less averse to the project than its predecessor, and the sudden development of the resources of British Columbia has attached a growing importance to steam navigation in the Pacific. The project of an inter-oceanic railroad through British North America, with its Atlantic terminus in Halifax, and its Pacific terminus in British Columbia, is gradually advancing out of the regions of speculation into those of fact. Its practicability in an engineering point of view is admitted, its commercial success could be secured by an adequate endowment of land, the Hudson's Bay Company's charter does not stand in the way, and the political importance of the project is too obvious to need comment. But the execution of it will be the work of years, and the navigation of the Pacific by lines of steamers need not wait for its completion. A new Company has been projected, to be styled the Australasian and Pacific Steamship Company, the object of which is to run a line of steamers from Great Britain to Aspinwall, and two lines on the Pacific, one from Panama to Vancouver, and one to Australia. We have received a copy of the prospectus, to which we may allude more particularly hereafter.

Still further to unite these colonies with the mother country, the Indian and Australian Electric Telegraph Company are in the field, and only await a Government guarantee of four and a half per cent. upon their outlay to commence operations—a guarantee which it is probable the colonies may be requested to unite in furnishing, and which, divided amongst them, would be a very trifling burden. The prospect of submarine telegraphs has been somewhat overclouded by the injury that has occurred to the Atlantic line so soon after its successful deposition, and before it was available for commercial use. "Nothing is stronger than its weakest part," and a flaw anywhere in the whole length of three thousand miles renders all the rest entirely useless. In order to lay the cable successfully, it was a great point to make it as light as possible. It was, in fact, not much thicker than a wax candle, and even then one-half of its length was found to be too heavy a freight for one of the largest frigates in the British navy. But the fragility of the cable though favourable to its deposition in the ocean, is unfavourable to its preservation, and some injury has already been received. We are neither surprised nor disappointed at this interruption to the current of intercommunication which had already began to flow. Something of the sort was to be expected. But delay, and an additional expense is the worst of the misfortune. Nothing now can lead to the abandonment of the scheme. Its practicability has been demonstrated, and its value, both to Great Britain and America, is so great, that any needful amount of money will be forthcoming. The Leviathan steamship will be available for any renewed attempt, and could find abundant accommodation in its ample hold for a cable twice the size of that which has been used. To finish and equip this monster of the deep a new company is to be formed to take her off the hands of her present proprietors. Before she is ready for sea, not less than a million sterling will have been spent in her construction. But even then she will be cheaper than ordinary vessels, and would pay if a trade could be found in which all her capabilities could be kept constantly employed.

Meanwhile fresh outlets for commerce are being opened up. The Chinese treaty had given great satisfaction in London, and the breaking up of those restrictions which have hitherto impeded the development of a free commerce with the vast and populous empire was regarded with delight by the merchants and manufacturers of England. Russia, too, has taken advantage of the opportunity to make a treaty with China on her own account, by which the long desired acquisition of the valley of the Amoor has been definitively acknowledged, and if the liberal commercial policy which, it is said, the Emperor desires to introduce could be carried out, there would be opened up in this quarter also a fine field for commerce. The Amoor is one of the largest rivers in the world, and though the territory it traverses has not been much visited by travellers, the few who have seen it have spoken highly of its capabilities. On the island of Saghalien, the northern portion of which the Russians have long ago appropriated, coal of excellent quality exists. It is a singular proof of how much more men are affected by what is near than by what is remote, and by what is present than by what is prospective, that while Russian acquisitions in North-eastern Asia, which are really of great political and commercial importance, exite comparatively little attention, her occupation of the little arsenal of Villa Franca on the coast of Sardinia, has set the diplomatists of Europe into a state of the wildest excitement. Yet Villa Franca can be of no practical value to a power that is not mistress of the sea, whilst it is only held on leave, and cannot be turned into a greater stronghold than it is without permission.

The power that once governed India has silently ceased to be. The East India Directors at their last meeting, went through some formal business, and then quietly separated to meet no more. There was no oratorical display—no comprehensive survey of the past—no self-justification—no *eloge*. The business was over—the men had played their part, on that stage at least, and they made their exit without any theatrical demonstration, but with the quiet stolidity of middle class commercial men. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum.* Now that the company is defunct, men are beginning to remember its virtues. They call to mind that it achieved an empire with wonderful rapidity—that it governed it under circumstances of unexampled difficulty—that its administration was beneficent, and steadily improving—and that political partizanship never interfered to prejudice or mislead it. Will India, it is asked, be as fortunate, now that it is subjected to the play of parliamentary supervision and responsible government? Time only can shew—we must hope for the best.

The news that comes to us from India itself is not very decisive. A dangerous mutiny, that had broken out in the Punjaub, has been successfully put down—a piece of intelligence which is satisfactory as far as the immediate vindication of British supremacy is concerned, but unsatisfactory as indicating the hostility still existing among those who were lately paid servants of the empire. Oude is still untranquil, but arrangements are making to concentrate such a force as soon as the hot season is over, as will substantially settle that province, and leave the rebels no foot of ground that they can call their own. Patience, as well as perseverance, is necessary for this warfare; and though dash be invaluable for special enterprises, method and caution are indispensable for the complete and satisfactory completion of the business that has been entrusted to Lord CLYDE. Though complaints are occasionally made of his policy, the most dissatisfied seem to have no doubt of his ultimate success.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Our musical friends will be pleased to learn that the above excellent Society give one of their periodical concerts this evening, at the hall of the Exchange, with a very attractive programme. Amongst the novelties of the evening are Weber's "Oberon," several excellent vocal pieces, with a pianoforte concerto by Madam Rawack. In the list of invitations are the officers of the English, French, and Australian navy, now in Port Jackson. We are also requested to state that visitors are required, by the rules of the society, to attend in evening dress.

MELBOURNE.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Melbourne, Saturday.

THERE is nothing of any importance stirring.

The weather is very warm.

ARRIVALS—P. P. HEADS.

10 a.m.—Thames, ship, 829 tons, 101 days from London, one passenger.

Alice, from Newcastle.

SAILED FROM P. P. HEADS.

2·10 p.m.—Time, ship, for Amoor River.

Adriatic, for Guam.

5·15 p.m.—Wonga Wonga (s.) for Wellington, N. Z.

Wind, southerly.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Monday Morning.

BY the Royal Mail steamer Columbian we have news from England to the 25th of September. Money was easy. The Bank rate of discount was 3 per cent., but good bills at short dates were done at 2½ to 2¾ per cent. Atlantic Telegraph shares have declined considerably, and the last prices quoted are 310 to 330. The English Funds have advanced one per cent. since last report. Consols closed on the 24th at 97⅝ for money, and 97½ for the account.

From the *Home News* of the 25th of September, we take the following commercial intelligence:—

There is still no change in our money market, and though some anticipate a reduction in the bank rate from 3 to 2½ per cent., the general opinion is that rates, both at the bank and in the open market, will remain the same as at present for some time to come. Good bills, short dates, are done at 2½ to 2¾ per cent., and six months at 4 to 5 per cent.

The expected reduction in the rate of discount of the Bank of France was announced yesterday, the movement being from 3½ per cent., the rate fixed on the 10th of June last, to 3 per cent. Since the previous alteration there has been an augmentation of about £3,500,000 in the stock of bullion. At the commencement of the year the rate was 5 per cent., and the bullion, which is now about £24,000,000, was then under £10,000,000.

Public securities have been well supported throughout, but no particular change has occurred in the various departments. Taking business on the whole it must, however, be considered as presenting a satisfactory appearance, and the payment of the October dividends will assist the market.

The transactions in the scrip of the New Turkish Loan are daily diminishing. Little speculative activity is now noticeable, and the fluctuations consequently become less important. The Scrip opened at ¼ to ⅜ discount, became rather heavy in the middle of the day, and at the close the final quotation was ⅜ to ½ discount.

East India Four per Cents. Debentures are quoted 98⅞ for those of the first issue, and 98⅞ for those of the second issue.

Atlantic Telegraph shares steady at 300 to 330; but an absence of dealings. Red Sea and Indian Telegraph operated in at 3½, and the final quotation 2½ to ⅜ or ¼ to ⅜ premium.

From a Parliamentary return of the computed real value of the imports and exports of gold and silver bullion and specie registered during the month of August, it is shown that the amount of gold imported was £1,244,286, and of silver £175,661, together £1,419,947. The exports were only £860,987, of which £565,718 was in gold, and £295,269 in silver. For the eight months ending the 31st of August, the total imports reached £19,926,276 and the exports during the same period amounted to £13,443,418.

Messrs. Denistoun, who suspended in November last, in consequence of the American failures, with liabilities for £2,148,000, and who subsequently arranged to pay in full by six instalments terminating on the 30th of June, 1860, some of which they have already anticipated, are now discharging that which would fall due on the 30th of June, 1859. There will consequently remain to be met only two instalments of 4s. each. Of the liabilities in connection with their Australian house only one instalment of 5s. in the pound remained unpaid, and this Messrs. Denistoun are now prepared to discharge.

The *Times* of the 24th September contains the subjoined remarks on the Manchester and Liverpool trade:

It is stated that for many years past the trade of Manchester has not been so good as at present. This is attributed in a great measure to the pernicious habits of the Liverpool Joint-Stock Banks in making advances to speculators having been checked by the recent fate of the Liverpool Borough Bank and the general revelations consequent on the crisis of last autumn. Hitherto, whenever any advance has been realised by the Manchester manufacturers, it has been followed almost invariably by a still greater rise at Liverpool in the value of the raw material, and hence their position, as regarded future operations, was rendered worse instead of better. But the speculators who, with the assistance of the Liverpool banks, used thus to get up an inflation upon the slightest pretext, find themselves unable for the present to command their accustomed resources. Hence the price of cotton keeps pace only with the natural demand. Of course, under these circumstances there is already a cry for new banking facilities at Liverpool. If a fresh borough bank could be established it would be hailed as giving a certainty of an advance in cotton of 1d or 1½d per lb. For the present, however, there is no danger of a renewal of such operations. The recent decision establishing the liability of directors to persons who may have been led to purchase shares by false reports will not only prevent the concoction of any new concerns, but will operate as a terrible warning to the managers of those which already exist.

The latest report of the Produce Markets is thus given in the *Home News* of the 25th of September:—

Silk.—This article continues to improve in value, and the new silk has opened at fully 1s advance on our quotations of the 9th September, good No 3 Tsatlee having realised 20s per lb, and the latest prices named for the new crop show a still further improvement, being 21s, 22s, and 23s for best Nos. 3, 2, and 1, Tsatlee, and at 6d to 1s less last season's silk could be sold. The market closes with a very firm appearance.

Tea.—There has been a dull market, and the transactions since the arrival of the intelligence from China by the last overland mail have been further restricted by the firmness of importers; the dealers for home trade buy only to supply immediate wants, whilst there is little demand for export, and no speculative inquiry. Prices are without material change, but at the public sales, commenced on the 21st of September and concluded on the 22nd, 1020 packages Assam sold at rather improved rates; and of 23,504 packages China import, 4700 found buyers, the previous value being fully supported. The quotation for common congou is 10d to 10½d per lb.

Cotton.—The market for cotton in this port has been very steady, but only a limited business doing at the prices reported in our issue of the 17th of September, as holders ask higher rates than buyers are disposed to give.

Sugars.—Arrivals have continued large, whilst the deliveries for home consumption are slightly diminished, and the stock in this port is now increased to 77,000 tons, against 64,000 at this time last year. The market has been rather quiet; but, importers being firm, previous rates have been generally maintained. Floating cargoes of foreign have not been in much request, but Havannah has changed hands for the United Kingdom, from 29s for No. 10½ to 31s for No. 13, all fully insured, and about 11,000 bags Manila, on the spot, from 33s 3d to 34s 6d for unclayed, and at 37s 6d for clayed. At auction, Mauritius went from 33s to 40s for low to fine brown, and from 40s 6d to 43s for low to good yellow, with crystallised from 46s to 49s 6d for middling to fine yellow. Bengal brought from 50s to 52s 6d for good to fine white Benares (this kind being scarce), from 44s 6d to 47s for good to fine yellow Gurpattah, from 49s 6d to 50s for fine bright yellow Cossipore, with date kind from 32s 6d for low brown to 37s for middling soft yellow. Madras realised from 33s 6d to 36s for middling to good native brown, and from 28s for low dark brown to 39s for bright yellow date kind, with crystallised from 45s to 48s 6d for middling to good bright yellow. The Dutch Trading Company's sale of 55,700 baskets Java, in Rotterdam, on the 21st of September, went off steadily at the valuations, being 1 florin to 1½ florin above the prices of the last sale in July.

Rum.—There have been no sales of East India, and the quotation is nominally about 1s 7d to 1s 8d per proof gallon. The market generally is without much activity; the landings latterly have been large and stocks of all kinds now comprise about 32,800 casks, against 28,800 last year.

Coffee.—The market has remained very firm, and improved prices have been obtained in some instances. Plantation Ceylon from 67s for fine ordinary to 70s for low middling, with middling and bold coloury from 71s 6d to 77s 6d. Native Ceylon has met a ready sale from 47s 6d to 50s 6d for fair to good ordinary, with fine ordinary from 51s to 52s, and from 43s to 45s for common and unclean. 150 cases Neilgherry were held from 75s to 78s for small to rather bold. 105 cases Naidoobatum Lauriston brought from 87s 6d to 90s for fine colouty, well made; and 430 bales Madras from 44s for ordinary to 65s for fine ordinary pale, even.

Rice.—The arrivals have been very moderate of late, whilst deliveries show some increase, and the excessive stocks have slightly diminished. But although holders are generally firm, it is difficult now to effect sales, unless at reduced rates. About 20,000 bags have changed hands: Bengal from 7s 6d to 9s 6d for low to good middling white, with fine from 11s 6d to 12s, and Madras from 7s to 7s 9d for good barley grain, with fair pinky at 8s. 980 bags common Java brought 7s 6d to 8s. 4200 bags Arracan, with all faults (lying at Southampton, part of the cargo per Abby Langton), went from 6s 6d to 7s 6d, short prompt. Of 1200 bags Rangoon, on the spot, a small portion sold from 5s 6d to 6s 6d for low quality; 4600 bags of the new crop, recently arrived, were disposed of at 7s 3d, ex ship. For the few cargoes now offering afloat holders are asking high prices, say 8s 9d for Arracan (Necranzie), and 8s for good Rangoon; buyers, however, are not prepared to pay these rates, but perhaps at 3d under business might be done. Sales cannot now be made on the new terms, and all cargoes which have changed hands this season have been made on the old conditions, viz., delivery weights.

Pepper.—Black is not in much demand, but holders are firm, and good Singapore is worth 4½d to 4⅝d, and Penang 4d to 4½d. 3780 bags, at auction, realised from 4d to 4½d for ordinary to good bright clean Singapore, and from 4½d to 4⅝d for clean Borneo, with half-heavy Malabar at 4⅝d, fair to good heavy being bought in from 4½d to 4⅝d. White has brought steady prices. 550 bags, in public sales, were partly disposed of from 8½d to 9d for good to very good Singapore, and at 9d for Penang.

It is satisfactory to find that the news of the advance in the price of wool is fully confirmed, and that the market continues firm. The *Home News* of the 16th September, in their London wool report, says—

In our last report we intimated that, judging from the tone of the room, the sales would close at an advance, and that many manufacturers who had, in anticipation of easier rates, held off, would be compelled to come in at the close, and thus force prices a shade above opening rates. These views have received confirmation by the result, and prices gradually hardened at each night's sale, establishing an improvement of 1d to 2d on all descriptions, the better qualities of clothing and combing receiving most attention.

It is exceedingly satisfactory that so large a number as 77,000 bales should have been taken off the market at such even rates, for, although a tendency to lower prices was observable in the middle of the sales (it lasted but a day or two), the buoyancy of trade coupled with a good harvest and cheap money soon caused a reaction, and the dealers finding it impossible to lower prices by the absence of competition became free buyers, and their operations continued spirited throughout, influenced there can be little question by the presence of a few speculators who would have been large buyers at a reduction of five to ten per cent.

We are much indebted to the competition of foreign operators for the very high prices paid for really choice lots of Sydney and Port Phillip, the former of really fine descriptions being warmly competed for; indeed, the same may be said for sound bright-haired combing from Port Phillip, much wanted for France; in many instances, after our own buyers had passed in biddings, two or three influential combers from abroad ran the price 2d to 4d per lb., an evidence that really good wools, well-bred, good colour, and staple, will always find a market at long rates, the use of these descriptions becoming much more general abroad.

Bradford was well represented, and competed strongly for all broad deep combing flocks, ranging from 1s 9d to 2s 2d, the trade of the district evidently requiring these descriptions, as the price paid, taking quality and wash into consideration, was greater than that realised for all higher priced wools.

It is much hoped that the next clip of Port Phillip will be better washed and generally better got up—many flocks hitherto eagerly sought for sold indifferently, from the fact of their excessive heavy condition, the usual buyers being compelled to pass them.

We give the prices of Australian securities on the London Stock Exchange on the 16th September. Bank of Australasia, 92; Union Bank of Australia, 55; new, 49; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 17; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 21½; New South Wales, 48; Oriental Bank (20th September), 39; New South Wales Government Debentures, 99½ to 100½.

With regard to spirits the *Home News* of the 16th September, says:—Rum has been more in demand at firm prices; leewards are still 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; Demerara, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per proof gallon; and Jamaica, 3s 8d. to 5s. 6d. per gallon. Brandy is dull, and prices are rather lower. British spirits without change. Scarcely any business in wines, and prices are a shade lower.

We have Melbourne papers to the 18th instant. The *Argus* of that date says:—

The arrival of the mail this morning prevented any amount of business being done to-day, either privately or by public sale.

For flour there has been a fair inquiry, and oats, notwithstanding heavy stocks and coming supplies, are favourably looked on. Messrs. Easey and Co. held a sale on the Wharf, which was well attended, and the prices procured show a better feeling in the timber market. Red deals, 11 x 3, sold 6½d; 9 x 3, 5½d; 7 x 1, board, 1½d; 7 x 1½, 1⅞d per foot. Sheet lead, 4lb., 5lb., 6lb., £33 per ton.

The English news has occupied the attention of the public today, to the exclusion of every other subject. The easy condition of the London money market, coupled with the caution shown by shippers to the Australian markets, is the feature of the greatest immediate interest to this market. The first impression produced by the perusal of the Columbian's advices is one favourable to the interests of importers.

From Mauritius we have papers to the 25th September. It appears that great efforts were being made to get the Imperial Government to make this island a station on the Australian postal line. The *Commercial Gazette*, with reference to this subject, says as follows:

The opportunity only offered as far as our contract was concerned, and it required a circumstance like that which has lately occurred to completely open the question to the Imperial Government. The Australian Company has now been compelled to give up the contract of the monthly service via Ceylon, and since it has been carried for the time by the West India Mail Company, no better result has been obtained. On the 28th July the steamer Victoria, due on the 5th July, had not reached Melbourne; and the new steamer Australasian was obliged to put back to Trincomalie, after leaving Galle for Australia on the 21st August. This fine large steamer cannot be repaired at Galle; she could have been docked and repaired here, and made ready for the next voyage, as a prudent company would have had a spare vessel ready to replace her. She will now have to go to Calcutta, and the July mail will be lost to the Australians, as it will only be received by the steamer Columbian, with the August mail. This accident, added to others, confirms the opinion already formed, that it is impossible to perform a voyage of 19,000 miles with one vessel—that a station is necessary between Australia and Suez where steamers of any size can be repaired; and that if the boisterous weather can be avoided without prolonging the distance greater regularity will be attained. Mauritius appears to us as if placed on the middle of the Indian Ocean, expressly for the purpose we allude to. But, independent of the geographical position this island enjoys as a station—independent of the advantages it enjoys of offering means of repairing vessels which no port possesses in these seas, our commercial relations with Australia are now become important; 30,000 tons, or more than one-fourth of the present crop, the largest ever made, will be dispatched to the Australian colonies, and New Zealand is also becoming a customer. A branch of a Melbourne Marine Insurance Company is established here (The Victoria Fire and Marine Insurance Company), and a branch of the National Bank of Australasia is also about to be opened. The next step is that which we are about to reach, viz., a direct, regular, and prompt communication by steam with those colonies. We have said nothing of our future consumption of the products of Australia. The wheat and flour of South Australia, so superior to Indian; the salt beef of New South Wales, which is inferior to none imported, will be more largely consumed when our market is brought nearer, and thereby made less liable to fluctuations. There are other products of these more temperate climes which will find a good market here when our wants are better known by a quicker communication. All these are very strong reasons for making this island what its position claims for it—a station on the line to Australia, and we wait with no little anxiety to learn the nature of the tenders called for the new service to those colonies in which we are for the first time interested. The liberality of the colony, combined with what Reunion will contribute, is enough to make it imperative on the candidates for the contract to follow this line, if not once a fortnight, at least once a month.

Our latest commercial advices received from Calcutta are to the 8th October. We quote the following from the *Englishman Prices Current* of that date:—

"The Money Market.—We have no new feature to note under this head. Money continues abundant, and easily procurable, on good securities, at lower rates than those charged by the Bank of Bengal.

"Company's paper remains much as last quoted, with little activity. The feeling is, however, gaining ground that, on the proclamation being issued transfering the Government of India to the Crown, the existing loan will be closed, and that these securities will advance in value, more in proportion to the value the same securities bear in the London market.

"Exchange.—The rates for the mail close at 2⅛ for six months' first-class credits, and 2s 1d for ditto current. On China, the rate is nominally 216.

"Freights have been dull and lower, transactions continue limited, and we do not expect any improvement for some time, as the tonnage in the harbour is large, with expected heavy arrivals. The holidays will also help to increase our tonnage. In country freights there is nothing doing.

"Sugar.—The supplies have been small of all qualities, and value, in consequence, again higher by about 4 annas for Benares and refining qualities. The demand, however, is not brisk for export.

Exports from 1st to 30th September, 1858:—

"To Great Britain	......	......	......	78,076 mds.	
North America	......	......	......	11,612	„
Bombay	......	......	......	48,138	„
Australia	......	......	......	6,128	„
Cape	......	......	......	9,342	„

From Singapore we have news to the 20th September. The Singapore bi-monthly *Circular and Prices Current* of that date gives the following report of the markets:

Singapore, September 20th, 1858.—An active demand has sprung up within the past few days, causing an advance in the prices of most manufactured goods, and as stocks in first hands are moderate, it is quite possible a further improvement may take place. For produce a good demand exists, and rates have an upward tendency. Hides and horns in demand. Mace and nutmegs in request at quotations. Opium: The price of Benares is higher, say 695 dollars. Small enquiry for Turkey. Pepper in fair demand; rates less easy. Rattans continue in fair enquiry. Rice: There has been a fair demand for most descriptions of grain and prices have an upward tendency. Sugar in improved demand; prices advancing. Sago in better enquiry; rates a little higher.

Freights.—Owing to an abundance of tonnage available freights still keep low. The opening of the grain trade with Arracan will give employment to some vessels.

Exchanges.—Private bills less difficult to obtain. The banks' drawing rates have advanced.

We append Messrs. Russell, Sturges, and Co.'s circular, dated Manila, 17th August:

Sugar.—Market is very firm, and dealers generally engaged for some weeks and unwilling to enter into contracts for sundried Pampanga and current clayed excepting for very moderate quantities. We hear of contracts for 12,000 piculs former description at 5⅛ dollars to 5¼ dollars; and for 10,000 piculs of latter at 6¼ dollars, of which about 3000 piculs of each were just prior to despatch of last mail. Receipts from Iloilo are 7000 piculs, taken at 3 9-16 dollars to 3⅝ dollars; from Zebu 8500 piculs, at 4 dollars to 4 1-16 dollars; and Yloilo 500 piculs, at 4 dollars. Of low grades reported in this and last circular the refinery takes 15,000 piculs, and it has entered into contracts for about 15,000 piculs. Superior grades, light yellow and white from centrifugals, at 7½ dollars to 7¾ dollars per picul, deliverable during two months; and also for 1000 piculs of a lower description of yellow at 6½ dollars, and a few hundred piculs white refined 8½ dollars to 9 dollars per picul.

Hemp.—A few cargoes, not settled for at date of our last circular, were fixed at 5¼ dollars, and receipts from provinces since reach 16,000 piculs settled at 5⅛ to 5 11-16ths dollars for current grades, and 25 cents higher for Sorsogon. Vessels in port loading for Europe are expected to take 4000 to 5000 bales, and for Atlantic ports of United States 22,000 to 25,000 bales, and those despatched since our last have taken 750 bales to former and 7461 bales to latter quarter.

Coffee.—Small parcels are taken at 12⅞d to 13 dollars per picul, but what is stored is held for higher prices.

Grass Cloth.—Considerable purchases have been made for the United States at 30 to 32 cents per piece for Zebu.

No arrivals or transactions in Indigo, M. O. P. Shells, or Almaciga.

Sapan Wood.—Straight, 2 to 2¼ dollars; roots, 1 to 1¼ dollars.

Cordage.—In good demand at 10¼ to 11 dollars for steam-made.

Buffalo Hides.—Sales at 6⅞ to 7 dollars, large cuttings 6¼ dollars per picul.

Cigars.—A Government sale is for 27th instant.

Rice.—No receipts of native grain, and sales from store are at 2⅝ dollars caban for Pangasinan, and 3 dollars for Yiocus, in silver. Sales of foreign grain are as follow, viz.: Ex Jupiter, 5000 piculs Siam, cargo, 2⅞ dollars per picul, gold; Verbena, 4000 piculs, Siam, cargo, 2 5-16 dollars per picul, gold; N. Morrison, 8500 piculs Bengal, cargo, 2¼ dollars per picul, silver; Hindostan, 11,000 piculs Batavia, white, 3¼ dollars per picul, silver; Gazelle, 2000 piculs Bassein, cargo, stored. 3000 piculs Bengal, ex Rivadavia, goes into store for retailing, and we hear of sales to arrive of following cargoes. Ex Texas, 11,000 piculs Batavia white, 3¼ dollars per picul silver. Ex Princess, 9000 piculs Sourabaya, cargo, 2 9-16 dollars per picul, gold. Ex Earl of Windsor, from Singapore, 12,000 piculs Bally, cargo, 2 7-16 dollars per picul, gold.

Exchanges.—The demand for bills on London is not active, and amount offered for sale is large. Transactions in first-class 6 months are at 4s, and 30 days 3s 11½d. On Hongkong and Amoy small sales are made of short paper at 13 to 14 per cent premium. Mexican and other dollars have advanced to 11 to 11½ per cent. premium. Sovereigns 4⅞ dollars each.

BRAIDWOOD.—30th October and 1st November. Brown horse, long tail, star, 15 hands high, like MA over a cross or K. X near thigh. Grey mare, switch tail, 15 hands high, about 7 or 8 years old, N off shoulder; young filly foal at foot. Grey yearling filly, no brand visible. Grey two-year old filly, anchor on both shoulders. Grey or mouse coloured entire colt, long tail, about two years old, no brand visible. Chesnut entire colt, large star, mealy muzzle, light coloured feet, no brand visible. Brown mare, black points, long tail, 14 hands high, TS off shoulder. To be sold on 30th November.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—SATURDAY.

SITTINGS AS IN BANCO.

BEFORE the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Therry.

CERTIFICATES.

The certificates of discharge granted by the Chief Commissioner to the following insolvents were confirmed, viz., Charles Tibbey, Andrew Coventry, Richard Jones, Patrick Malone, Gunton Taylor.

BROOMFIELD AND ANOTHER V. TEBBUTT.

The rule *nisi* for a compulsory sequestration herein was confirmed by the Court upon the motion of Mr. Windeyer.

APPLICATION OF JOHN ELLIS.

The rule *nisi* for the grant of a certificate, under amended Insolvent Act, to the above named applicant, was made absolute.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH AND WEIL.

The above estate was released from sequestration.

ESTATE OF HENRY FISHER.

Three caveats having been filed against a plan of distribution in this estate, it was arranged after some discussion, that the questions raised thereon should be considered on Saturday next. An order was however made for the payment of a dividend of 7½d. in the pound to certain creditors whose claims were not disputed.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Dickinson and a jury of four.

NICHOLS V. THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

This was an action upon a life policy for £1000, which was resisted upon the ground of fraud.

Mr. Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Stephen appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Broadhurst, Q.C., Mr. Wise, and Mr. Norton for the defendants.

The plaintiff in this suit was Mr. Isaac Nichols, who was the insurer. The insurance was effected on the life of his son William Charles Nichols, in June, 1857, and the latter died in the month of November following. He was twenty-seven years of age. The fraud alleged by the Company was that the insured was a person of intemperate and dissolute habits; that this fact was one material for the directors to know, as it peculiarly increased the risk of the insurance; and that there had been concealment and misrepresentation upon this point, both by the plaintiff and his son. Three issues were raised by the pleadings, but the first and third were substantially the same. The pleas upon which each of these issues were taken, contained averments of the kind already indicated, as to the habits of the insured and their tendency; and declared that the insurer, knowing these facts, had failed to communicate them. The first plea merely averred a failure to communicate such facts, while the third plea alleged a wilful concealment of them. The second plea, and the issue raised upon it, set up concealment on the part of the assured. Among the questions which the latter was called upon to answer before an insurance could be effected on his life, was one desiring him to state any circumstances which it was necessary for the Company to know, in order that they might judge as to the amount of risk incurred in insuring his life. The same averments were repeated as to the insured's habits and their effects; and upon these it was alleged, information ought to have been furnished by him to the Company. But his answer to this question was that there were no such circumstances. It was a part of the contract between the insurer and the Company, that, in the event of any fraudulent misrepresentation being discovered, the policy should be void, and all payments thereon should be forfeited.

The evidence as to the habits of the deceased was very conflicting. That he had at one time been very intemperate, and otherwise dissipated, was unquestionable; and it was equally certain that he had suffered from the effects of drink just before his death; but it was contended that he had reformed in the interim, and several witnesses who knew him well and long, declared that, although he occasionally indulged, he was not an habitual drunkard, nor did his indulgence proceed to such an extent as to affect his constitution. The plaintiff declared positively that at the time the insurance was effected his son was not addicted to any habits of this nature, nor was he (the plaintiff) aware of any such previous excesses as had been spoken to by other witnesses. Several persons spoke of the deceased being, as far as appearances went, "a good life;" while others who had known him at the gold-fields, described him very differently. It is unnecessary for the purposes of this report to go into any further detail of the conflicting testimony laid before the Court and Jury on the subject of this young man's habits.

His Honor told the Jury as to the first issue that there must, in order to warrant a verdict for defendants upon it, be a concurrence of two facts: first, that circumstances at that time existed which would render the insurance upon the son's life more than usually hazardous; secondly, that the father knew of these circumstances, and did not communicate them to the Company. It did not matter for the purposes of this issue what had formerly been the habits of the insured, or what was the extent of the insurer's knowledge of those habits, provided that there were no circumstances of the kind alluded to at the time the insurance was effected. The questions raised by the third issue were similar, but went a trifle further. To warrant a verdict for the defendants upon this issue, the Jury would have to find not only the existence of such circumstances as had been already mentioned, with plaintiff's knowledge, and his failure to communicate them, but that he had fraudulently concealed them from the insurance office. For the determination of the second issue they were to look at the conduct not of the plaintiff but of his son. When asked whether there were any other circumstances which he ought to communicate for the purpose of enabling the Company to judge of the risk attending an insurance on his life, the son ought to have stated any and all circumstances—either then existent or connected with his past life—which it was of importance for the Company to know in order that they might form an opinion as to the risk they were about to run. The limit was not as to what the applicant might consider to affect the risk. He was bound to communicate all such circumstances to the directors in order that *they* might judge of them.

The Jury retired at two p.m. At ten minutes past eight a verdict by the whole of the jury was returned upon the second issue for plaintiff, and by a majority of the jury on the first, second, and third issues for plaintiff. Damages, £1000.

BUSINESS FOR THIS DAY.

JURY COURT. — Sharp v. Emery (part heard), Roberts v. Belcher, Coman v. Cape, M'Mahon v. Fowler, Houison and another v. M'Kay, Cook v. Howard.

BANCO COURT.—Curtis v. the Commissioners for Railways, Prier v. Heydon, Allen v. Hopkins, Hough v. Langley and Wife, Emery v. Harding, Lenehan v. Robertson.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Re Greer's costs, adjourned taxation; Richardson v. Crane, on state of facts and charge; Tooth v. Fleming, to tax costs; Gaze v. Styles, adjourned taxation; Dangar v. Coulson, to consider decree.

INSOLVENCY.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, November 22.—George Ward, adjourned single, half-past 10. John Garsed, adjourned examination, 11. Henry E. Pain, adjourned single, 11. John Clode, second, 1. Henry J. Mewburn, single, half-past 2. Silvanus Abbott, single, 3.—*At Bathurst:* Joseph H. Barsden, second, 11.

Tuesday, 23.—Robert Charlow, single, half-past 10. Archibald M'Nab, single, 11. Jean Frey, adjourned single, for examination, 11. Abraham Nash, Mabel Cadden, John Gorman, James L. Michael, certificates, 12. Robert Manly, adjourned single, 2. George C. Tuting, special for proof of debts, 3. Tuting and Co., special, for proof of debts, half-past 3.

Wednesday, 24.—Patrick Sullivan, first, half-past 10. Alexander B. Grant, first, quarter to 11. Andrew Farrelly, second, 11. James Richards, second, 12. Alexander C. Davidson, special, for examination, quarter-past 12. Abraham Levi, third, half-past 2. Charles Adams, single, 3. John Robinson, first, half-past 3.

Thursday, 25.—John Melly, special, for proof of debts, half-past 10. George C. Tuting, and Tuting and Co., adjourned special for proof of debts, alleged to be due from the partnership to the estate of Tuting, 11. Henry Fisher, adjourned examination, 2.

Friday, 26.—John Newman, second, half-past 10. Bridget Windred, special for proof of debts, and for examination, 11. Morris and Moon, special, for proof of debts, half-past 11. Samuel Murphy, single, half-past 12. Alexander B. Grant, second, 1. Thomas Cook, single, half-past 2. Frederick Aguilar, single, 3. John Rowley, senior, first, half-past 3.

Monday, 29.—George C. Tuting and Co., and George C. Tuting, adjourned special, half-past 10. Edward Goodwin, special, for examination, half-past 2.

Tuesday, 30.—John Lawler, adjourned single, 11. Samuel Crook, John Leeder, Bernard Symon, John Owen Glanham, George Cattley, certificates, noon. *At Maitland:* Patrick Sullivan, second, 11.

Wednesday, December 1.—Frederick Barden, third, 11. John Robinson, second, half-past 11. George Stewart, single, half-past 12. Grenade G. J. Chapman, single, 1. William Duncan, and Zechariah S. Moore, single, half-past 2. John M'Rae, single, 3. Hugh Murphy, special, for proof of debts, half-past 3.

Thursday, 2.—Thomas Lawless and Co., special, for examination, 11. Reuben Lewis, and David Gatt, single, half-past 2. John Hunter, single, 3. James Evers, first, half-past 3.

Friday, 3.—John Garsed, adjourned examination, 11. William Chisholm, third, 11. Noah Bushby, third, half-past 11. Joshua Bubb, single, 12. Thomas B. Sayer, first, half-past 12. John Rowley, senior, second, 1. Nicodemus Dunn, first, 3. William Wright, first, half-past 3.

Monday 6.—James and C. Beaver, adjourned, second, half-past 10. Nicodemus Dunn, second, 11. John Phillips, first, 12. Walter Newman, single, half-past 12. John F. Cripps, single, 1. John Nott, single, half-past 2.

Tuesday, 7.—Richard M'Evoy, adjourned examination, half-past 10. Laurence D'Arcy, Henry Simpson, William Gray, Peter Royall, and Maurice Magnay, certificates, 12.

Wednesday, 8.—John Phillips, second, 11. Bernard F. Hughes, second, 12. Joseph Walker, single, 1. James Evers, second, half-past 1. James M. Foans, single, half-past 2. *At Bathurst:* Thomas B. Sayers, second, 11.

Thursday, 9.—Thomas Harris, adjourned examination, half-past 10.

Friday, 10.—John W. Orpen, third, 11. William Smith, junior, single, half-past 11. William Wright, third, 12.

Monday, 13.—John Garsed, third, 11.

Tuesday, 14. — William Cole, James Lees, John Kaleski, George Frederick Lockett, James Simpson, Hugh Taylor, certificates, 12.

Monday, 20.—Thomas B. Goldfinch, third, 11. John V. Wareham, third, half-past 11. Thomas Harris, third, 12. *At Maitland:* William Frazer, third, 12.

Tuesday, 21. — Joseph Goulston, Henry Parkes, Thomas Lawless, Maurice Moses Jewell, Patrick Walsh, George Noel, Vince Carr the elder, certificates, 12.

Wednesday, 22.—William Abraham, third, 11. John Crossley, third, 12.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—£30 JURISDICTION.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Commissioner and two Assessors.

CUMMINS v. TESTER.—This was an action for an assault, comprising also a claim for injuries resulting from defendant's dog biting plaintiff. The plaintiff, at the time of the occurrence complained of, was servant at the Golden Gate public-house; the defendant, who was somewhat inebriated, as alleged, with his companions, were in the house drinking. The plaintiff, in answer to a summons from the parties, entered the room, when they commenced "pulling her about," upon which his dog, misconstruing his master's temper, flew at her and bit her. From the effects of the bite she was for some time incapacitated from attending to her duties, and consequently was obliged to leave her situation. These circumstances were fully deposed to, and the assessors gave a verdict for plaintiff—£10. Attorney for plaintiff, Mr. Brown; for defendant, Mr. Cory.

WARD v. BEAZLEY.—This was an action for trover to recover the value of a cow and mare, sent to defendant for agistment, and who did not re-deliver, alleging that the animals in question had gone astray. Verdict for plaintiff. For plaintiff, Mr. Brown; for defendant, Mr. Cory.

CURETON v. MILLER.—This was an action for rent. The defence set up was that defendant had a partner, who was part liable, and whom, it was contended, ought to have been included in the suit. The only question was, whether one or both of the firm of Buckley and Miller were liable. The evidence not sustaining the plea, the Assessors returned a verdict for plaintiff—£11. Attorney for plaintiff, Mr. Brown; for defendant, Mr. Michael.

The Court adjourned at 12 o'clock *sine die.*

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Forbes, Mr. Peden, and Mr. Kemp.

Ten persons were fined 10s. each for drunkenness in the streets; and a woman convicted of having made use of obscene language, was sentenced to pay £3; or to be imprisoned one month.

John Dogherty, charged with stealing money in a dwelling; and Mary Ann Smith, charged with having stabbed William Smith, her husband, were, after examination of some witnesses, remanded until Monday, for further evidence.

Two cases of desertion of wives were partly heard, and postponed.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, November 22: Mr. J. E. Ebsworth, Mr. Brown, Mr. J. P. Egan, and Mr. Lucas; Tuesday, 23, Mr. Jones, Mr. Shoobert, Mr. J. R. Wilshire, and Mr. Laycock; Wednesday, 24, Mr. G. Hill, Mr. Oatley, Mr. Neale, and Mr. Kemp; Thursday, 25, Mr. Nott, Mr. Bonar, Mr. Breillat, and Mr. Lenehan; Friday, 26, Mr. D. Egan, Mr. E. S. Hill, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Eldred; Saturday, 27, Mr. Weekes and Mr. Raper.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.

James Cullen, who had been found drunk in the streets, was fined 20s., or to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours.

Three seamen of the L. A. Bang, charged with desertion, were dismissed at the captain's request.

THE ROSTER.—The following magistrates have been requested to attend for official duties, at this Court, in the course of the ensuing week:—Monday, November 22nd, Mr. C. Kemp and Mr. M. M. Moriarty; Tuesday, 23rd, Mr. J. M'Lean and Mr. R. Nott; Thursday 25th, Mr. H. H. Eldred and Mr. L. Samuel; Friday, 26th, Mr. M. E. Murnin and Mr. M. Metcalfe.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

NOVEMBER 20.—MUNICIPAL ACTION.—The inhabitants of the town of Parramatta have been invited to attend on Monday evening next, at the Red Cow, in George-street, in Parramatta, for the purpose of considering the advisability of applying to the proper quarter to have the town incorporated. No doubt, there will be considerable difference of opinion expressed as to the propriety of the application.

LECTURE.—On last Wednesday evening Mr. Parsons, of the King's School, delivered a very interesting lecture at the School of Arts, on "Electric Magnetism and the Electric Telegraph." There were a great number of persons present, and the experiments were highly successful. The next lecture will be delivered by Dr. Brown, on "Insect Structure."

COURT OF REQUESTS.—There are eighty-four cases to come before the Commissioner on Monday next, in the small Court, and seventeen in the £30 jurisdiction. This will make the number of cases tried before the Court of Requests, in Parramatta, in the four sittings of the present year, amount to five hundred (of which ninety-one are in the large Court), being one hundred and fifty-two more than were filed in 1857, and two hundred and seventy-seven more than 1856. This is a very large increase, being considerably more than double the number of cases for disposal during this year than there were two years ago.

DISTRICT COURTS.—We perceive that the new Act styled "The District Courts Act of 1858" is published in to-day's *Herald*, which is a very great convenience to the public. On the 27th of last month the Legislative Assembly voted the following items of supply for the payment of the different officials to carry out the requirements of the new Act. 3 Judges, £1000 per annum; 3 Crown Prosecutors, £500 per annum; 3 Clerks of the Peace and Registrars, at £100 per annum; 9 Registrars at £50 per annum; 12 Bailiffs at £50 per annum. No zealous protector of the purse of the public but must acknowledge that the above amounts are moderate, and that the three last items are exceedingly small. It is probable that the number of civil cases to be tried before his Honor the District Judge in the towns of Maitland, Parramatta, Bathurst, Goulburn and Windsor will amount to between five hundred and a thousand per annum each, very likely double the number of cases that will be filed in the seven other country towns in which it is proposed that the Court shall sit for the trial of civil cases; and in the spirit of the times that "those who do most work shall be best paid," we suppose that the officials in the larger towns will receive higher salaries.

LOUISA CREEK.—Mining affairs are assuming a progressive appearance. Dr. Street's company, who took claims on the old quartz reef some time ago, are sinking a prospecting shaft on the western side of the reef, and have attained the depth of about sixty-five or seventy feet through the slate rock, hoping to discover something handsome by finding the main quartz lode, and it is to be hoped they will be successful. One of our storekeepers named Bug is likewise speculating in finding a second bottom in the old alluvial diggings: he has as yet sunk something over twenty feet, being obliged to slab as the work progresses. The work is tedious and expensive, and in the event of his succeeding, which I trust will be the case, it will give an impetus to mining operations of a most decided nature.—*Correspondent Mudgee Newspaper.*

MORETON BAY.

WE have papers to the 17th instant.

A petition is in course of signature, in the towns of Brisbane and Ipswich, to the Legislative Assembly, got up by the Presbyterians and other friends of religious liberty there, as to the treatment of the Rev. J. D. Lang, by the Synod of Australia, in 1842. The petitioners conclude by praying the House to appoint a select committee to enquire into the wrongs said to have been inflicted on that reverend gentleman by this body, and to report.

The Maryborough correspondent of the *Courier* writes:—Since my last we have had heavy and continuous rains. I have not heard of any damage by floods; the principal inconvenience being the present bad state of the roads; as, however, rain was very much wanted, trifling inconveniences are lost sight of in the greatly improved condition of the country. The Port Curtis gold-fields still continue to hold first place in the minds of the people here, as well as in other places. Great consternation was caused last week by the arrival of the Waratah, from Sydney, bringing news of the failure of these diggings. Owing to the rain, the mail between Port Curtis and Maryborough had been interrupted, and we were not in possession of the news, as we otherwise ought to have been. Since the arrival of the steamer, many of the men who left Maryborough have returned—and without gold—whether they have been to the gold-field or not I cannot say; but the charm is gone. Those who without reason rushed to the supposed El Dorado, with as little reason are hurrying back again.

Arrangements have been made by the inhabitants of Ipswich for holding a public meeting on the separation question.

Intelligence has been received from the gold seeking party lately equipped and sent out by the people of Brisbane. The communication is dated from the Salty Water Holes, on the 2nd instant. They had prospected and found gold, but not yet in paying quantities, although they had in one place sunk a hole twenty feet deep. They appeared to like the indications about Emu Creek, and anticipated being able to send down something worth looking at before any length of time had elapsed.—*Free Press.*

On Sunday morning, the 14th instant, the Rev. G. B. Wilson, of the Baptist Church, held an open air service, and administered the rite of baptism to five converts in a pond near the reservoir.

Writing from Drayton, on the 11th instant, the correspondent of the *Free Press* observes: Day after day, and night after night, rain has poured incessantly for the last week. Shearing is of course out of the question; travelling ditto; eat, drink, and be jolly is the only alternative; but as the exchequer is somewhat low in these dull times, and bankruptcy looms in the distance, many cannot resort to such a pleasant mode of beguiling the time which hangs heavily on their hands; hence they have to consign themselves to the oblivion of sleep, and take their flight to some earthly elysium in the land of dreams, only to awake again, and find the rain descending in torrents, the creeks roaring like the surf of the ocean, and dame Nature looking as black and angry as Erebus.

A bridge is being constructed at Norman's Creek, by Mr. Winship. The structure is 156 feet in length, and has two centre piers, the span between which is 50 feet in the clear. The piles of these piers are driven one foot into the rock, which forms the lower bed of the creek, and are therefore capable of any reasonable amount of resistance. The whole affair has a substantial, though light and neat, appearance, and when finished will afford a great convenience to the residents of Bulimba, and other parishes in that direction. The inhabitants themselves are clearing a roadway through the scrub on the lower side, and as Mr. Winship hopes to have the bridge completed in three or four weeks, it will soon be available for its intended purpose.—*Free Press.*

THE ABORIGINES.—We quote from the *Moreton Bay Courier* the following letter, dated from the "Camp, Breakfast Creek," and subscribed "Dalinkua and Dalipie, delegates for all blackfellows." Addressing the Editor, the writers say:—"Permit us to thank those gentlemen who have spoken in your paper regarding our helpless state—we do need help. Far back in the unexplored annals of antiquity—sacred now owing to distance—the curse of indolence settled on our ancestors; and we inherited from them all that rust which ages have gathered and thickened on our minds, so that we cannot open them. The darkness of centuries has stunted, dwarfed, and killed our intellects. All of man that was in us was so fettered that we became more and more stupid and indocile, as one generation succeeded another, until we reached the lowest platform of society, where we have lain stagnant in sluggish torpor until now. All of humanity, all of intellectuality, are long since dead and gone from us for want of exercise; animal gratification was all we or our people desired. Is it to be wondered that our tastes became gross, that our habits became filthy and disgusting, as you now find them to be? There is no tendency to improvement, nor has been for many ages back among our people. No example of industry did we get from our fathers, except when hunger compelled us to hunt, or fierce and revengeful feeling urged us to fight. No Triptolemus ever came to teach our fathers to cultivate the ground. No Cadmus ever came to them bringing useful arts with him. We never heard of a Mancocapac descending from the Sun to show them the conveniences of civilisation. No John Beck has ever read or told them or us the 'Story of Grace' in our own tongue, so that we could understand it. We were possessed of a splendid country, not exceeded by any part of this earth. We had a most salubrious climate, and ample space to roam over, until the Anglo-Saxon came from a far way off, and showed us an olive-branch; and we smoked the pipe of peace with him. Sir, this Anglo-Saxon brought with him a 'book of books,' containing the laws and commands of the high and the holy One, who was Father of all, black and white; and we were all brothers, all to love one another. They told us that the law of that book was perfect, converting the soul. Good, said we.—That its testimony was sure, making wise the simple. Good, also, said we.—That its statutes were right, rejoicing the heart. Much needed, we often sorry when hungry.—That its commandment was peace, enlightening the eyes. Just suited to us still.—That its judgments were true and righteous altogether. Good also. It said, moreover, the naked were to be clothed, and the hungry were to be fed. We were overjoyed at this.—It was also to enlighten by its light every man and woman. How suitable for our darkness. That it contained streams of comfort for every creature; and to crown the whole, we were told that love was the fulfilling of the whole of this law. That white fellow love us; and we were told that the Great Father was everywhere present to see that his children observed all things whatsoever he had commanded them. But, sir, these Anglo-Saxons have not behaved towards us as if they believed that His eye was on them who has given them these statutes; and who has given them more knowledge than any other nation, also a loftier civilisation. In their dealing with us they have not all been selfish—many of them sensual and devilish? All the above laws have they trampled on, and we are sorry to have to impeach them before high Heaven of crimes and misdemeanors. They will find many and terrible counts in that indictment which shall be brought to the bar of the Judge of the Universe who, when He makes inquisition for blood, will proceed on the very principles contained in the above-mentioned book; and the sentence, 'inasmuch as ye did it not to these, ye did it not to me.' We have spoken! If you hear us, we will speak next week more to our white brothers, and read their indictment."

DIGGERS' EMPLOYMENT FUND.—By the committee we are informed that at least 300 of the men forwarded to the Western Gold-Fields, had arrived. At the the Meroo 100 had set to work in good earnest immediately on arrival. The subscriptions have now reached the amount of £1883 10s. 3d., and the committee, having a very liberal offer from Mr. Poole, lessee of the Prince of Wales Theatre, of a performance on Friday evening next, for the benefit of the Diggers' Employment Fund, expect that it will, in the course of a few days, exceed £2000. The committee have also reason to expect that Mr. Simmonds, lessee of the Victoria Theatre, will give a benefit night for the same object. There have been 200 applications made during the present week, 150 of the applicants having been furnished with ration orders for the Western Road, and an order for one week's rations after arrival at the gold-fields, making the number of diggers and others, removed from Sydney by the committee—1257. The committee have reason to believe that the complaints made of some parties of these diggers to be in a great measure without foundation, the men sent up in charge of the rations, state that the men were orderly and well-behaved, and appeared to appreciate rightly the liberality of the people of Sydney. The following letter is a proof of good-feeling on the part of one poor man, who was furnished with an order for a passage to Grafton, and for a week's rations on arrival:—"Sir,—I met a friend that paid my passage to Grafton in the steamer, I return you the ticket that it might do some other poor fellow some good, thanking you the same for helping me in trouble.—HARRY WULF." Several vessels are expected from Keppel Bay in the course of a few days, and there will probably be many other destitute men arriving in Sydney, to whom this fund will be available; and it is the labour of such men as these, rightly directed, that will benefit, not particular classes only, but directly or indirectly every resident of this colony.

STOCK CIRCULAR.—Mr. Thomas Dawson reports:—Fat Cattle: a tendency downwards, and generally expected that the great scarcity of beef is at an end for some time to come. The condition of those arriving already show signs of the congeniality of the season inland. Fat Sheep: the market is very bare, prices ruling exceedingly high, ho ders asking 28s. per head. Store Sheep and Cattle: the market stagnant, nothing to report. Horses: the supply unequal to the demand for useful stock, consequently the market is brisk. The dairy stock I sold at Campbelltown, on the 17th, were eagerly sought after. Seventy-one heifers of Mr. D. Bell, of the Retreat, sold at an average of £5 8s. per head, the remainder being of a heterogeneous description, did not realise so well. Harrington-street, 19th November.

THE MAIL BY THE COLUMBIAN.

WE are indebted to Captain Stewart, commander of the Columbian, and to Mr. Serjeant, purser, for dispatches from our London and Indian correspondents, and also for papers to September 25th.

[FROM OUR CITY CORRESPONDENT.]

THIS once a month steam communication has its drawbacks, for, though it expedites the arrival of the mails when once they start, it is nevertheless attended with some inconvenience—which, however, compels us to add—of a personal nature. A fortnightly, and, better far, a weekly, communication with England and Australia is what we desire to see. Though the realisation may be deferred, it will come in time.

For the better comprehension of the course of events since the despatch of the last mail, we purpose giving a brief note of the events each week, reserving comments on the same for the most part to the close of the dispatch, and finally supplying some incidents of a general character.

For the more accurate and progressive elucidation of events, we shall divide this dispatch into four portions, lengthening as we proceed. We commence with the week ending

August 21.

The most important intelligence received during the course of the week concluding the above date was that of the bombardment of Jeddah by H.M.S. Cyclops, which did some damage, and forced the Turkish authorities to hang eleven of the murderers in sight of the Cyclops, and the forwarding of several others to Constantinople for trial.

From India the news, though satisfactory, was meagre in quantity and quality.

The Paris Conferences of the representatives of the Allied Powers were brought to a conclusion on the 19th August, when they signed the convention for the organisation of the Danubian Principalities, which has yet to be ratified.

Her Majesty arrived safely in Prussia on a visit to her daughter—and would return on the 31st instant to Osborne.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable, having been successfully laid down, has been made the occasion of great public rejoicings in America; but, beyond the first day's excitement attending its completion, the fact has been but coolly received in London.

The Indian Loan has been taken up with the exception of about £400,000.

The Edwin Fox has sailed for Freemantle, Western Australia, with convicts, amongst whom are Leopold Redpath, and W. James Robson,—the former connected with the frauds on the Great Western Railway, and the latter with those on the Crystal Palace Company; Tester, concerned with the bullion robbery on the South Eastern Railway; and the Rev. W. Beresford, for forgery.

Saturday, August 28.

The great event of this week was the announcement of hostilities in China having terminated, by the Chinese Emperor acceding to all the demands of the Allies, and the conclusion of a treaty of peace and commerce. The terms of which will be found at the close of this communication.

The Emperor of the French terminated a tour through Normandy and Brittany.

Government resolves to send a body of Sappers and Miners to British Columbia, to form roads and bridges for the purpose of opening up the country.

The Spanish Government, of all people in the world, has resolved upon measures for the extirpation of the Riff pirates on the Morocco coast.

The Empress of Austria was delivered of a son and heir to the throne on the 21st instant.

Mazzini is trying to stir up the people of Switzerland in favour of a revolution in Italy, but he apparently meets with little success.

Great public demonstrations resolved upon in America to commemorate the joining of the old and new world by the telegraph cable.

The house at Deptford inhabited by Peter the Great, of Russia, while learning the art of shipbuilding, is in course of demolition, by order of the Metropolitan Building Act Commissioners.

Cardinal Wiseman has proceeded on a tour through Ireland. His reception has been most enthusiastic.

Her Majesty the Queen, and his Excellency the President of America, have exchanged sentiments by means of the Atlantic telegraph cable. The Mayors of London and New York have reciprocated similar courtesies.

September 4.

The great feature of this week was the coming into operation of the Government of India Bill and the termination of the existence of the Honorable East India Company. The sovereignty of India now exists in the hands of Her Majesty—"Empress of India."

The Company's last acts were to confer £2000 a year on Sir John Lawrence—to pass votes of thanks to the chairman, directors, military and civil servants of the Company of every rank and degree, for their fidelity and zeal. The civil officers are now Her Majesty's servants, and the military and naval forces have become the "Indian Army and Navy." The India Board and Board of Control, have ceased to exist, and the "Council of India" takes its place; the appointment of the required number of members having been completed. The new Board transacted business for the first time on the 3rd September.

Count de Persigny, the late French Ambassador to this Court, has publicly declared in France that there is no serious question between France and England which the simplest common sense cannot satisfactorily solve.

The news from India is to the effect that our troops were in pursuit of the rebels, or employed otherwise in their subjugation.

Her Majesty returned from Prussia on the 28th August.

Prince Alfred has been entered as a midshipman on board the steam frigate Euryalus, Captain Tarleton, and will mess with the other midshipmen—thus we shall have a sailor prince.

The Emperor of Russia, in pursuance of his plan for the emancipation of serfdom, has given full freedom to 200,000 souls of his personal serfs. He has further resolved to concede civil privileges to the Jews, with power to them to trade in any part of Russia, free from molestation.

The Turkish Government and the Sultan have resolved to reform the finances of the State; expenses have been cut down, and a loan of £5,000,000 contracted for, to replace the debased currency. Three millions have been taken up here in the first instance. The interest is secured on the assessment of the Customs duties.

A deputation of Australian merchants waited on the Colonial Minister, Sir Bulwer Lytton, to present the memorial in favour of a fortnightly mail to Australia and New Zealand via Panama, alternately with the Suez route. Sir E. B. Lytton expressed himself most warmly in favour of the route, and a committee has been formed for the purpose of bringing forward some practical suggestions for carrying out such views.

Saturday, September 11.

News has this day been received from China, conveying an important summary of our treaty with China, which contains 63 articles. £3,200,000 is to be paid England, and £1,200,000 to France, secured on the customs duties of Canton. There is to be a British minister at Tiensen, with access to Pekin, and direct communication with the Imperial Cabinet. Nine new ports are opened for trade. There is to be a resident Chinese ambassador in London. Christianity tolerated throughout the empire. Free navigation of the Yang Teze declared. British subjects to travel and trade in any part of China by means of a passport system.

These are most important concessions, and will exert a powerful influence all over China.

The India news continues promising, and the commercial advices particularly good.

Her Majesty has paid a visit to Leeds, and such loyal demonstrations have never been equalled.

Reinforcements of European troops to India still go forward. During the summer, 10,000 have been dispatched, armed with the Enfield rifle.

The King of Prussia is now imbecile, and the permanent Regency will be conferred on the Crown Prince.

The tour of Cardinal Wiseman, in Ireland, has been a great demonstration, of a most enthusiastic character.

Railway litigation and competition are about to be done away with, by the mutual consent of the different boards, by means of arbitration.

There has been an accident to the Atlantic Cable; it is supposed at the shore end at this side; communication with Newfoundland has stopped; a new cable is being bent to remedy the defect.

The colonial wool sales closed on the 24th August with a firmer market, at an advance of 1d. to 1½d. per lb.

There have been several failures of late, but the only one which affects Australia is that of Messrs. Achibald Montgomery and Co., with liabilities of above £60,000. This suspension is consequent on that of John Carmichael, of Liverpool, Hyde, Hodge, and Co., M'Naer, Greenhow, and Co., of Manchester. There is also the suspension of Messrs. John Plowes and Co., in the Brazil trade.

Trade is looking better. Money is in fair demand at from 2½ per cent. Consols are at 97⅝-¾.

A very cheerful feeling prevails in commercial and monetary circles.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

London, 27th August.

From this time forth it may be said that the relations between England and the United States have been revolutionized. The transmission of Royal and Presidential messages in safety, the free passage of other complimentary telegrams between the one side and the other, show that there is no obstacle to instantaneous intercommunication beyond that which is owing to our present imperfect knowledge of electricity. That signals cannot be sent and replied to with the same rapidity as to the next station on land is a matter which time may be expected to remedy. Men who have converted the lightning into a messenger, and have practically annihilated time itself, will not rest content until they have unravelled every secret of this mysterious agent. As the case at present stands, however, New York is within conversational distance; for, last week, a message was sent to Newfoundland, and an answer was duly received in London in the brief space of two hours and a half. There is sufficient, then, in this one fact, to show that all business arrangements must for the future be based upon a new footing. The fluctuations of a week or ten days can form no ingredient in the calculations of the speculator or the operations of the merchant. Cotton gambling must be, to some extent, diminished. Daily details of every important American market will be known in our mercantile offices, if not posted publicly in our news-rooms; and before the doors are closed at New York or New Orleans in the evening, the price of Consols—that great touchstone of the money-world—with the doings on all the marts of the Continent, will be known and discussed. Every man becomes, in a certain sense, ubiquitous; Europe and America are amalgamated into one great Bourse. The official communications between Queen Victoria and President Buchanan have been made public. Her Majesty's message is admirably suited to the occasion. What, for instance, could be more graceful than that the Queen should be the first, through the means which seems to make war between the two countries an impossibility, to renew to Mr. Buchanan "her best wishes for the prosperity of the United States." It did not suffice for her to be formally courteous. The occasion made mere etiquette a nuisance. The Queen, therefore, did not merely hope that the electric cable would prove an additional link between the two countries, whose friendship is founded on reciprocal esteem, and their common interests, but closed with a sentiment which is remarkable for its plain truth and generous candour. Mr. Buchanan is infinitely less happy in his sentiments. In mutual compliments over the success of a great national enterprise, what more jarring than to introduce the question of hostilities at all! The closing sentence of the message is surely out of place. The only hostilities that can interfere with the cable are those which might exist between England and the United States. Was it good taste to strike such a chord as that? For the Queen's hearty good wishes, the President returns a disagreeable hint that hostilities are possible, nay, inevitable. Diplomacy, which implies quarrelling, presents itself in the midst of this rejoicing. We dissent from American good taste, if this be the standard. If President Buchanan had, in the most common-place fashion, reciprocated the Queen's good wishes, his message would have been more worthy the occasion. But for the weal of the "old country," he has not a single special wish or anticipation. His language and his politics are too cosmopolitan for that. But, to the probability of a war between the two nations he is apparently quite alive. As a fitting guerdon for the spirit in which the Atlantic telegraphic communication has been begun, is the news from China—certainly, the most important that was ever contained within so small a compass. This intelligence comes to us by a new and strange route, and is so unexpected, and so surprising, that we can understand the incredulity with which it has been received. Instead of coming by the Chinese Sea, and the ordinary Indian passage, it has reached Paris by an immense overland route across Mongolia and Siberia, and the range of the Ural Mountains to St. Petersburg. The way is strange and the news in keeping; but there are many reasons why it should be true. When our last advices left, we were almost in sight of Pekin, and we had made sufficient impression at head-quarters to draw down to Tiensin two mandarins of the highest rank. When we add to this our previous easy victories in China, we need not feel overwhelmed with surprise at hearing that all the ports have been opened and an indemnity promised. The only doubtful item of news seems to be, that ingress has been offered to the Christian religion. We have no reason to believe that Lord Elgin made this a condition, and it is certainly not a privilege which the Chinese would offer unasked. We await with anxiety the solution of this matter.—Mr. W. S. Lindsay has written to endeavour to exculpate himself from the charges which the French Press brings against him, of being an ungrateful guest. Mr. Lindsay says he sees no reason, because he was a guest, that therefore he is to fawn upon the Emperor. All England was invited to the Cherbourg show, and it was one therefore for public comment. He saw at Cherbourg vast docks, which he naturally concluded were for vast ships, and, until both countries cease building those gigantic ships of war, he can have no faith in peace between France and England.—The case of the bankrupt member for Greenwich affords materials for a novel and a homily. A legislator who had been compelled to send his property piecemeal to the pawnbrokers, and whose "cash at bankers" ranks only at "six shillings and five-pence," is a phenomenon in this money-getting world stranger than the creation of fiction. Mr. Townsend six years ago was solvent, if not rich. Politics have been the ruin of him. The £1100 for which he became liable in the shape of "electioneering expenses" have broken the back of a tolerably good business in the auctioneer and undertaking lines, and driven him to the bankruptcy court. Mr. Townsend dates his balance-sheet five years back, and he descends with painful minuteness to the details of transactions with the pawnbrokers, which will excite general commiseration. What a price for an empty honour! Portelli, Schembri, and Co., in the Medeterranean trade, have failed. The firm is not three years old, and the liabilities reach £200,000. The conference at Paris has at length settled the constitution of Moldavia and Wallachia; and the Plenipotentiaries met on Thursday to sign the convention, the terms of which are to be kept secret until ratified. It is rumoured that the two principalities are to be severed, but that their constitutions will be identical, and that each will have an elective assembly, and elect its own hospodar. How the rights of Turkey are to be maintained remains to be seen.

London, 3rd September.

At home matters are dull, and, doubtless, will grow duller still. London is at the sea-side, so that the public current runs slowly enough. If it were not for those unexpected sources of excitement which arise at times, it would soon become stagnant. The story about Lord Palmerston's retirement from political life, and his declension into the comatose condition of a country gentleman, is regarded as a humorous attempt on the credulity of the public. The ex-Premier is not likely to exhibit such an illustration of suicide as that. However, it served for a moment's gossip in these days of dismal dearth. Home politics have generally escaped being called upon for their contribution to the general stock of absurd rumours, though there has been a *canard* to the effect that a split has occurred in the Cabinet. There are few things more unlikely at the present time. Ministers must have taken leave of their senses, if awkward political questions have been allowed—and in the beginning of the recess, too—to cloud prospects that are now so exceedingly bright. Abroad, however, the imagination has had free play. Once more, and for the fiftieth time, we are told of a Spanish expedition against Mexico. Again we are informed that the Sebastopol fleet has been raised. The Danish question is one that undergoes the opposite operations of solution and complication weekly. But the country most prolific of "shaves" is Turkey. Last week, for instance, it was stated positively that Sir Henry Bulwer was about to be recalled from Constantinople, because he and M. Thouvenal, the French Ambassador, could not make things pleasant together. Now the report is contradicted simply because the Frenchman is about to pay a visit to Paris, and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe is proceeding to take his farewell of the Sultan. Egypt has given us such a crop of stories that the last telegram from Paris, reporting another Alexandrian conspiracy, and the arrest of four pachas and several generals, creates no surprise. Where the pachas have sprung from, and who are the generals, however, the telegram is discreetly silent about. A week since, it was currently reported that M. de Lesseps had abandoned his Suez canal in despair; and French journalists accepted the result of English opposition in moody silence. A few days after, M. de Lesseps turns up again in delighted expectancy, for the British Government had abandoned its opposition to the scheme. Candia, the island whose very existence was forgotten until about two months ago, bids fair to rival Egypt in the abundance of its troubles. It opens a weekly budget of insurrections, massacres, and murders. But the atrocity of one affair can scarcely be described before up comes another to excite greater wonder and detestation. More falsehoods have been told about the Montenegrins and the Turks than were promulgated about Russia during the late war. According to those untrustworthy communications called "reliable letters," the Montenegrins are studiously invested with every attribute of heroism and humanity, whereas they are known to be the greatest ruffians in Europe. Had every story of Turkish violence been true, not a single mountaineer would have been left to tell the tale. We verily believe that there is only one tale in connection with these people that is true, and that is the dastardly and treacherous behaviour of these same brave fellows, when, under the guidance of a French officer, they broke a truce and massacred the Mussulmans in cold blood. Kindred to all these reports affecting the Sultan's rule in Europe, the Jeddah affair has contributed its moiety to the general result. Last week, the French Government had demanded explanations, and the Sultan had protested against the conduct of the captain of the Cyclops. In an instant reply was that Captain Pullen had acted under his first instructions—namely, those that had been issued before the allies came to any resolution at all. Scarcely did we read this explanation than French journalists inform us that the Government of the Emperor has not demanded any explanation from the British Government. It would scarcely be worth while to notice all the bubbles which have been sent into the air at this season; those which we have mentioned are sufficient to show the desperate straits to which literary purveyors are reduced.—We laugh at the ecstacies of Brother Jonathan over the completion of the Atlantic cable, but we have apparently no conception of the absurdity of our own credulous acceptance and discussion of the ridiculous rumours which continental busybodies are for ever palming upon us. The good news from China is entirely confirmed. The whole of this vast empire is to be thrown open to Christianity and missionaries are to be admitted everywhere.—Her Majesty has returned from her visit to Prussia, having been received everywhere with the enthusiasm and welcome that so good a lady and so excellent a Sovereign deserves. The state of health of the reigning monarch of Prussia hastens the prospect of the accession of the late Princess Royal of England to queenly honours. It is rumoured that Prince Albert, despising Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, is desirous of going out to Australia "to see how the land lies." The quidnuncs think they see in this an ambition after an antipodean throne, and sagely talk of the time when "Australia" will "advance," and choose its own form of Government. This is all rubbish, but a new principle of colonial action—a federal union of the Australias, and another of the North American provinces—may soon be waiting the recognition of the home authorities.—The Court of East India proprietors met together on Monday, for the last time, as the governing body of India.—Sir Charles Napier has written a letter to the papers about what *he* saw at Cherbourg.—He says he saw a magnificent breakwater, docks double the size of Portsmouth, fortifications that could mount 2000 guns, and splendid ships. Sir Charles asks what all this is for, and then proceeds to make France a present of a few suggestions as to the way in which she may attack us. We don't know the rules of the service, but we should have imagined that they would forbid such dangerous breaches of discipline on the part of an officer on half-pay.

London, 16th September.

The dulness of London at this sea-[illegible] country attracting time of year has c[illegible] afford matter for observation, and [illegible]ists are sorely put to it to find subjects [illegible] interest. Hence, in this blank season, tales of a peculiar kind abound. Paragraphs, penned by gentlemen who are highly favoured as discoverers of natural curiosities, or who possess a vivid imagination, open wide the eyes of the wondering reader, and fill up the corners of his journal until more stirring times return. Of all these "seasonable" paragraphs, we much prefer the "enormous gooseberry" one, and always thought that it ought to have made the fortune of the penny-a-liner who first sent it on its travels. The favourite paragraph has turned up rather late this season, having, no doubt, been kept back by the Cherbourg demonstration and the Atlantic Telegraph. However, it reaches us at last, from some unpronounceable place in Wales, where we are told that a gooseberry of no less than 5½ inches in circumference has made its appearance. When politics are stagnant, monstrosities of all kinds display proper animation. The genuine, old-establi[illegible] shower of frogs, which has so often supplied a stop-gap to the papers, may be expected in a week or two. We may soon look out for the inexhaustible old toad that has been so often cut out of flint for the edification of the British public. We also expect the usual number of white blackbirds, black hares, pigs and chickens of eccentric conformation, extraordinary cabbages and monster turnips, and in a few weeks some wretched man is certain to have an astonishing number of needles extracted from his body. The clubs are as nearly void of animation as the tomb of Cheops, and Regent-street and Hyde Park are empty. Where has the population gone? France complains that there are no English money-spending travellers on her coasts. Paris is yet more deserted than London. Baden-Baden mourns its emptiness. Hamburg and Ems are doing the same thing, and patriotic Polish Counts, disappointed of their prey at the gaming tables, will reluctantly be compelled to return to honest industry, and so abandon their titles of nobility, or that to which they are better entitled, that of *Chevalier d'Industrie.* In a word, this year England has not gone abroad. The exactions travellers have hitherto submitted to, the discomforts they have put up with, and the disgust they have felt at the brutish conduct of some persons, especially Germans, with whom they have been obliged in some measure to associate—have all tended to deter the better class of English from foreign travel. As we have said in politics there is a perfect lull, and trifles occupy the public mind, as the shallowest streams have the most bubbles.

Her Majesty is now safe in her Highland home, at Balmoral. The Queen on her arrival was welcomed by a numerous body of men, clad in the mountain costume, and bearing pikes. The rumour that the Duke of Cambridge and other officers were to be raised to the rank of Field-Marshal appears to be unfounded. Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for India, has appointed Sir G. R. Clark, K.C.B., and Mr. Henry Baillie, *M.P.*, to be Under-Secretaries of State; and Mr. J. C. Melville, late Deputy-Secretary of the East India Company, to be assistant Under-Secretary of State. The new Council has met and been divided into sub-committees for work.—Mr. Roebuck has taken to himself another name—a name so appropriate that it will last him as long as he lives. Justifying at the cutlers' feast at Sheffield, the other day, his recent withering criticism on the Cherbourg *fête*, he said—"The farmer who was disturbed in the dead of the night by his watch-dog, 'Tear'em,' wished that dog would be quiet, and called 'Down, Tear'em'; and 'Tear'em' did go down, and the farmer went to sleep only to wake up and find his ricks on fire. Now (said the hon. member, amidst great laughter,) *I am Tear'em*, and I tell you beware." — Mr. Townsend, *M.P.* for Greenwich, made his final bow a few days ago to his constituents, and took a somewhat theatrical leave of those admirable politicians who, having raised him from the shop to the Senate, paid off his first list of debts, and would even now retain him as their representative. Having resigned his seat into their hands, Mr. Townsend announced that he had a princely offer to appear on the stage, and had determined for the future to adopt that as his profession, adding that he would never rest until he had paid his creditors in full.—Mr. Brunel's latest success (?), the Great Eastern steamship, has stood in actual jeopardy of being broken up and sold by auction in lots, but a joint-stock company having been formed the vessel has been sold to it for £250,000, being less than one-third the sum she has already cost. The new Company will start her from Liverpool, to trade with Portland, U.S.—Something has gone wrong with the Atlantic Telegraph. Signals can be made along it, but so weakly and so imperfectly as to be wholly unintelligible. It is hoped, however, that this defect may prove remediable, and that it occurs near the Newfoundland end of the cable. The mishap is a rebuke to those who have been so eager in celebrating the laying down of the cable. That triumph of engineering skill and indomitable perseverance would have lost none of its force upon rational minds, if the celebration had been delayed until the actual opening of the telegraph to the public in full working order. Mr. Bright, to whose energy the Company is most indebted, has been knighted. In the meanwhile, the shares have fallen from £200 to £300 (£1000 paid).

A strange instance of intensity of political feeling is afforded by the will of the late Duchess of Orleans, which has caused no little sensation in Paris. The il-

lustrious lady has incorporated into her last will and testament an appeal to her sons and to France in favor of the political principles which Louis Philippe is supposed to have represented. Thus even the prospect of death itself did not turn the thoughts of this strong-minded woman from the cares and turmoil of business, and her last thoughts were devoted to the cause of her fallen house. The intolerance displayed by the French Government towards Protestants is occupying much attention just now. The latter, however, have an able leader in M. Guizot.—The Sultan, driven to look into his affairs, has been startled into energetic conduct, and, as the first indication of strong will, has dismissed those ministers who are connected by marriage with his own family. The most fearful extravagance, the most shameless peculation, seem to have pervaded the Turkish Government. Pecuniary deficiency had become the standing rule, and whenever money ran short, a new loan was negotiated. It is a repetition, on a larger scale, of the old story of the young spendthrift—rich at the outset, careless, confiding, easily led into excess, but awakening at last to find that the crowd of parasites was made up of blacklegs and plunderers, not a whit better for bearing imperial titles. It is a matter for serious consideration, that Russia, the bitterest enemy of Turkey, should just at this juncture have established herself in the Mediterranean by the acquisition of the Port of Villa Franca from Sardinia. Although the port is to be used nominally for the purposes of the merchant service, it might become a convenient station for vessels of war. Under this aspect, the proceedings of Russia will require to be carefully watched. There is a rumour that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, when he takes leave of the Sultan, is deputed to obtain the consent of the Porte to the occupation of Perim, and that he is empowered to yield, in return for the cession of this little island, the consent of the English Government to the Suez Canal.—Whilst the Queen of Spain is enjoying her holiday tour through the provinces, her capital is the seat of ill-suppressed dissatisfaction. An outbreak is commonly anticipated. Should such a thing occur, its tendency will probably be to establish the power of the minister, O'Donnell. At the general conference of the Zollverein, Prussia showed her growing favour for the principle of free-trade by proposing the abolition of all transit dues. Two other states were induced to withdraw their opposition to the movement.

INDIA.

[FROM OUR GALLE CORRESPONDENT.]

OCTOBER 20TH.—The rebellion in India seems never to be drawing to a close. The cold weather campaign has commenced. Although we have had successes whenever our forces came in opposition to the enemy, yet the pacification of the country is yet very far distant. The new levies of military police are distinguishing themselves in numerous skirmishes with the enemy. Affairs in the Bengal territory, and at Dinapore, are in a very unsatisfactory state. Active preparations are being made for a cold weather campaign in Oude. Salimpore, a place near Lucknow, has been stormed by Major Bulwar, with a force consisting of 200 Europeans, 400 police cavalry, and two nineteen-pounder guns. In the fight which ensued the enemy is reported to have lost between 600 and 700 men. On the same day the above affair took place (23rd September), Lieutenant Smith, at the head of 500 infantry, drove some rebels out of Sas-andee. On the 27th of the same month some 2500 rebels were attacked at a place about fifteen miles from Durriabad by Hodson's Horse with the Kappooruthullah Contingent. General Sir Hope Grant crossed the Goomtee at Sultanpore on the 26th August, and carried three villages in his front. The Shahabad district was threatened by 6000 or 7000 rebels. At Buxar the railway bungalow and works have been plundered and destroyed.

In Central India the movements of Tautia Topee continue to engage the attention of our troops. He appeared before Julia Paton, a town in one of the divisions of Kotah, between Neemuch and Saugor. The rajah's guns, elephants, and treasure, were taken possession by him, and the rajah, who was besieged for some time, after hoisting a flag of truce, fled. But on the 15th ultimo the insurgents were defeated at Beora, near Goona, with the loss of twenty-five of their guns, by General Michel. On the 5th instant they were again defeated by General Robertson, at Pawree; their loss was 450. After this defeat the Tautia Topee occupied Seronga, one of the old Pindaree strongholds. He was followed up, however, by General Michel and Brigadier Smith, but he disappeared before they could reach there. On the 2nd instant Tautia attacked and captured Beshonser, and confined the chief. The native troops, instead of defending the place, appear to have sided with the enemy.

There has been another mutiny in some of the disarmed regiments in the Punjaub. It took place at Mooltan on the 31st August, and the mutineers have been the disarmed sepoys of the late 62nd and 69th Bengal N.I. and some Native Artillery. If not for timely intimation which reached Lieutenant Mules, Adjutant of the Bombay Fusiliers, the consequences would have been very dreadful. Lieutenant Mules has been, however, foully murdered. There have been 280 of the rebels killed, including the prisoners that were shot on the following day.

General Whitlock, with the greater portion of his force, left Banda, for the purpose of clearing the district of Hamerpore, and Brigadier Carpenter has also moved on to Banda with the same object. Previous to this a portion of General Whitlock's column has had an engagement with the insurgents, near Kurwe. In this encounter the enemy lost 100 men. Saugor has been threatened by the appearance of 4000 rebels, who had traversed nearly one-sixth of the district. They occupied Garakkappa, one of the forts rescued by Sir Hugh Rose; they were, however, driven from their position by Captain Finch, who marched from Saugor with 65 of Mayne's irregulars. He has also completely surprised a body of rebels, who had dispersed the police post of Ghutpore and the Thanna of Gurka Copa; 150 of them were killed, and 70 were made prisoners. There has been a plot to induce the 25th Bombay N. I. to mutiny at Gwalior. The men implicated in the affair were blown away from guns. From the papers that were seized it appeared that about sixty persons more are implicated in the matter, and has led to their arrest. Powree, a fort in the Gwalior district, has been shelled on the 29th August by Brigadier Smith's brigade. A fight is reported to have taken place at Phillibutt, in Rohilcund. Every officer on our side is reported to have been wounded.

In the Etawah district the rebels occupied a fort at Barhee, but they have been since driven out of the fort by the loss of 25 of their number.

The above is almost all the important events since my last.

There is, as usual, very little of important news from Ceylon. The weather has been very severe for the last fortnight, attendant on the breaking up of the south-west monsoon.

A comet has been visible in various parts of the island since the beginning of the month. The telegraphic cable between India and Ceylon has been successfully laid, and it seems now beyond doubt that the Ceylon line will be connected before the end of the year.

The prospects of the coffee crop continue good. Since the arrival of the last few mails from England, bringing favourable accounts of this staple, the price here has advanced to 40s. per cwt. for native kind, and 11s. per bushel of parchment, at 60s. per cwt.

Exchange on London is 5 per cent. discount for bills of 6 months' sight, purchasing, and 3 per cent. discount, selling. When the coffee crop comes freely in, it is expected that exchange will rise still further.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

(From the Home News, 25th September.)

ALTHOUGH not immediately connected with politics, or helping even to throw an oblique light upon the general prospects of the administration, no recent incident has created so much excitement and speculation as the sale of Lord Derby's stud. The people at large regarded the announcement of his lordship's retirement from the turf, which was somewhat ostentatiously paraded in preliminary paragraphs, as a gratifying concession to public opinion and public morality, and his lordship's political adherents discerned in it a promise of a long lease of official security. The former thought it a becoming sacrifice in the Minister; and the latter believed that he would not have made such a sacrifice, unless he felt that he was tolerably sure of his Government. It now turns out, however, that in all these speculations, founded upon the virtue and prudence of the Minister, both the public and the Conservatives had calculated without their host. Lord Derby, if we are to judge by the result of the sale at Tattersall's, never did intend to relinquish the delights of the racecourse. The real purpose of the sale was not to break up his stud, but to weed it of horses which could be spared with advantage. This kind of *ruse* is well known in the sporting circles; and it is scarcely necessary to add, that the sporting gentleman who had recourse to it does not elevate his personal character by a trick, which, in a lower grade of life, would operate seriously to the prejudice of the trickster. Of course, there is something to say on behalf of Lord Derby. The valuable racers, with their heavy engagements, are set up at a reserved price which is presumed to be a reasonable one, and, as nobody offers that price, they are bought in. This looks like an equitable proceeding; and it is not competent to any person to call its honesty into question. If a man does not get the price he puts upon his property, he is clearly justified in retaining it in his own possession. Buying in property at a reserved price is an occurrence of every day experience; and as an ordinary transaction, does not call even for commentary, not to say condemnation. But in the case of Lord Derby, it is not an ordinary transaction; and herein lies the whole gist of the matter. What is generally thought of the sale at Tattersall's may be seen from two articles which will be found in a subsequent column; and to the full discussion of the subject at the hands of our contemporaries it would be supererogatory to add anything here.

As Lord Derby has not sold his stud, but still remains the happy owner of some of the most famous horses on the turf, no political augury can be safely drawn from an affair which has occasioned so much criticism in vain. It is impossible to determine from his rather equivocal position in the sporting world, what he may consider his position to be in Downing-street. Had he sold his stud out and out, and taken his final leave of the Jockey Club, we might have fairly concluded that he had reasons, however unknown to the outside world, for believing that his tenure of power was secure; but his careful coquetry between the two leaves us in much doubt as to his own opinion of the ministerial situation. At present he seems to be in the condition of the cautious male jilt, who is determined not to be off with the old love till he is quite sure that he is on with the new.

The recess, as usual, is relieved here and there by banquets and meetings, at which several members of Parliament, according to ancient custom, embody their hopes, fears, and confessions, in addresses to their constituents. We chronicle the salient features of these proceedings, but are unable to draw any definite inferences from them. The Liberals are still faint, and show no very active signs of recovery, notwithstanding the opportunities thrown open to them by the success of their policy in China, and the adoption of their home policy by their successors. The difficulty in the choice of a leader is greater than in the formation of a strong Liberal party. The obstruction lies in the men more than the measures. Past experience has corrected the tendency to fly off upon individual crotchets; and if a leader, possessing the confidence of any large section of reformers could be found, he might very easily organise an influential opposition. In this unavoidable interregnum the Liberals prudently make little or no sign. They are abiding their time. Lord Palmerston stands in more favourable relations with his party than he did; but some stirring event must re-awaken the old popular enthusiasm before he can hope to regain his former ascendancy.

It is curious enough under these circumstances to note the change that is passing over the spirit of the Conservative dream. There is hardly such a person to be met as a pure Conservative in all England. Occasional murmurs and mysterious inuendoes, masked under loose generalities which may mean anything or nothing, are heard now and then in the speeches of the country gentlemen, but they constitute the mere receding agitation of the stream after the swell has passed on. The predominant tone of the Conservative party is a species of subdued and rational liberality. Their watchword might be said, only that it looks like a sarcasm, to be progress. And they talk of liberality and reform with a certain air of bland reproach, as if they were astonished that a shadow of doubt could exist as to their having always entertained those sentiments. This is really, after all, the greatest difficulty the real Liberals have to surmount. Their opponents are openly outbidding them in their own market.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

(From the Home News Summary, September 16th.)

THE great fact in the history of the month, as it will hereafter become one of the most memorable facts in the history of the world, is the decease of the East India Company. It is impossible to regard the spectacle of a great corporation, the founder of a vast empire, drifting quietly into oblivion, without being deeply impressed by a sense of the vanity and instability of all human power. The house in Leadenhall-street betrays no external symptom of this mighty change. The same faces are still to be seen there; the same porters and messengers are still lounging in their easy chairs, or loitering about the waiting rooms; all the offices are as full as usual; and the corridors and stairs echo the footsteps of officials and visitors as busily as ever. There is not a single feature in the aspect of the establishment that could indicate, to the eyes of a stranger, the revolution which, within the last few days, has taken place within its walls. Yet the change is so comprehensive and complete, that it is very inadequately expressed by the bare announcement of the transfer of the government from the company to the Crown. The arrangements that will be necessary to carry out this transfer, to organise the staff by which it is to be put into working order, and to transplant from the city to the west-end, for the convenience of Parliament, the archives of the company, embracing the civil, military, political, and financial history of the conquests of nearly two centuries, are of a magnitude that cannot be readily conceived, except by persons who are conversant in some degree with the details of the business transacted in the various departments of the India House.

The new Indian Council has been described as adequately representing the principal Indian interests. The Bengal Civil Service is represented by Mr. Prinsep and Mr. R. D. Mangles, and the Bengal army by Sir Proby T. Cautley, who does double duty as being also the representative of Public Works. The Madras Civil Service is represented by Sir H. Montgomery, and the army by Sir R. Vivian; the Bombay Civil Service by Mr. Willoughby, and the army by Captain Eastwick. Law is reflected in Sir J. Hogg and Mr. Macnaghten; the shipping interest is consigned to Captain Shepherd, Indian finance to Mr. Mills, and Indian commerce to Mr. Arbuthnot; while the representation of the Afghan frontier and Persia (the first appearance of the latter state in this character) is confided to Sir Henry Rawlinson, and that of the Punjab to Sir John Lawrence. The native princes are supplied, also, with a representative in the person of Sir Frederick Currie, who is to be assisted by the experience of Sir John Lawrence, Captain Eastwick, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and Mr. Willoughby.

Lord Stanley has made, upon the whole, a very different distribution of the members of the council from that which had been anticipated from their special antecedents. He has divided the council into three sections, or committees, and cast the duties of them as follows:—

Finance, Home, and Public Works.—Sir Proby T. Cautley, Mr. Arbuthnot, Captain Shepherd, Mr. Charles Mills, and Mr. Eliot Macnaghton.

Political and Military.—Sir John Lawrence, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Robert Vivian, Mr. Willoughby, and Captain Eastwick.

Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative.—Sir James Hogg, Mr Mangles, Sir Frederick Currie, Mr. Prinsep, and Sir Henry Montgomery.

It will be seen that in the first and third of these committees the elected element predominates, and that in the second the Political and Military, all the members, with the single exception of Captain Eastwick, are nominated by the Crown.

It would be premature to speculate upon the working of the new machine. Everybody is disposed to give it a fair trial. There is much discussion and conjecture about the future; but we have no precedent to guide us, no experience to fall back upon, no parallel to judge from. One thing alone is certain, that until the action of Parliament, for good or for evil, shall have been brought to bear upon the council, the fitness of its constitution for the functions it is required to discharge cannot be determined. At present it must be regarded, even by its creators, as a great experiment.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

(From the Home News, September 25th.)

THE Queen is at Balmoral attended by her doughty lieutenant the Earl of Derby. Two very interesting missions have been recently accredited to her Majesty from the colonies. Canada sends a representative to beg of her Majesty either to come in person, or to send the Prince of Wales, or some other member of the royal family, to inaugurate the Exhibition of Canadian Industry, which is to be opened next month. To this appeal her Majesty responds most graciously, thanks her Canadian subjects for their loyalty, declines the invitation, and wishes success to the exhibition. The other colonial avatar is that of the Mayor of Melbourne, who comes to England with an address of congratulation to her Majesty on the marriage of the Princess Royal. The gentleman who brings this address is an object of no little interest in London, for he transcends in his corporation antecedents the fame of Whittington, he having been, not thrice, but five times, elected to the office, which he still holds.

Cardinal Wiseman's visit to Ireland is not unlikely to be productive of a hopeful crop of religious dissensions. Too wise to fling the torch of discord into the embers himself, he has left that function to be discharged by a very competent disturber of the peace, in the person of Alderman Reynolds. It appears that the Lord Mayor elect of Dublin stayed away from the banquet given in honour of the Atlantic telegraph. His motive was the same as that which compelled Lord Eglinton to stay away—respect for the sovereign. He would not meet a public character who had assisted at a previous festival at which the Queen's health was omitted. For this offence, which Alderman Reynolds describes as "bloated bigotry," that worthy functionary has given notice of motion in the corporation for revoking the recent election of the Lord Mayor elect. How the account of bigotry may stand on the one side, we will not undertake to decide, but there can be little hesitation in determining the amount of intolerance on the other. To a plain understanding it would appear that one alderman has as good a right to absent himself from a dinner, unless abstinence be a civic misdemeanor, as another alderman has to call him to account for it. The debate is appointed for the middle of next month, and it promises to revive in full force that ancient sectarian fury which was supposed to have gone out with Sir Harcourt Lees. The fate of the motion will depend, not on the reason brought to bear upon it on either side, but strictly upon the numerical strength of the combatants. Whichever party, Protestant or Catholic, reckons the greater number of supporters in the corporate body to whose honest judgment the question is to be submitted, will of course carry the day.

The Atlantic telegraph mystery is unsolved yet. According to a statement published by the company, the damage has taken place at a distance of between three and four hundred miles from the Irish cost, and unless it be speedily repaired there is some danger of the cable being destroyed by the action of the water. The difficulty is to get at it, the processes hitherto employed for underlaying the cable not being available with security at so great a distance. We are sorry to observe that the difference between the directors and Mr. Whitehouse have become widened by discussion and recrimination, and that Mr. Brett, who claims priority of discovery in the matter of oceanic telegraphs, denies the justice and the truth of the most essential part of Mr. Whitehouse's historical narrative.

(From the Home News, September 16th.)

The Queen, returning from Germany with that celerity of movement for which she is remarkable, had hardly rested in Osborne, where she held a Privy Council, and conferred the seals of his new office on Lord Stanley, than she started for Leeds, and inaugurated the new town hall, taking her departure immediately after the ceremony for Balmoral, where she is now enjoying the exhilarating retirement of the Scotch lakes and mountains. A natural but startling request was made of her Majesty before she left her retreat in the Isle of Wight—that she would either in person, or by deputy, in the person of the Prince of Wales, open the autumn exhibition in Montreal. When this request was made, her Majesty's arrangements for the season were already completed; but even had it been otherwise, it was scarcely to be expected that she would visit Canada under existing circumstances. The visit, however, may only be deferred. When the federal scheme shall have been consummated, and the people of the two provinces shall have agreed upon a union, we should not be surprised to hear that the Queen had consented to open the first of the Canadian parliaments in person!

While her Majesty was making her triumphant journey to the north, amidst, perhaps, the most fervid acclamations of loyalty that, even in loyal England, ever greeted the ears of a sovereign, Cardinal Wiseman, representing the sovereignty of the Pope has been making a kind of rival "progress" in Ireland. The Irish people are constitutionally loyal, notwithstanding their aberrations to the contrary; and we believe that if her Majesty had been in the neighbourhood of any of the Cardinal's banquets his eminence would have found the attendance thin, and the welcome thinner. As it is, however, two very discreditable incidents have occurred—the omission of her Majesty's health at one feast, and the more marked discourtesy of giving it after that of the Pope at another. He is not a "wise man," but an extremely vain and foolish man, who, by his presence and authority, encourages such sorry insults to the Queen of these realms.

The close of the Paris Conference, and the settlement of a constitution for the Danubian Principalities, may be considered only as the threshold of future still more complicated difficulties. Each Principality is to have its hospodar, its own house of representatives, and its own electoral body, and these are to be consolidated, so to speak, by a species of federal senate, and a federal tribunal, the functions of which are not quite clear; while, upon all questions common to the two Governments, the Porte is to retain its protectorate. It is obvious that the working of this plan is liable to many accidents both from within and without, and that in failing to establish by a positive arrangement the formal sovereignty of the Porte, the liberal governments have yielded to the influence of Russia. The issue depends solely upon the strength of the Liberals in the Principalities. If they can secure a majority, and are prepared to use it wisely, they will disclaim a foreign policy of their own, and draw closer the bonds that unite them with Turkey. But should a different policy prevail, intrigues will set in, and the country be again made the arena of foreign contention.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

THE Princess Frederick William met her royal parents at a small station near Potsdam. A Berlin letter says:—"The meeting between the Queen of England and the Princess Frederick William, her daughter, was very affecting. The princess sprang into the railway carriage to her royal mother, and the two remained clasped in each others arms for some time, unable to speak."

Queen Victoria's wish has been and still is, that her visit to Germany should preserve the character of privacy. We stated in our last that this wish had been by no means completely gratified. Her Majesty's passage through Dusseldorff might be truly designated triumphal; and not less publicly enthusiastic was her reception by the people of Berlin. Of this reception a correspondent of the *Independence* of Brussels gives the following account:—

"The visit of the Queen of England has, it cannot be denied, been greeted by the population of Berlin with an enthusiasm the like of which we have not witnessed for many years. When the late Czar used to come to the Prussian capital, a multitude, inspired by curiosity, collected to receive him and his brilliant suite, but it remained indifferent and silent. But what a difference did yesterday present! The news that Queen Victoria was at the palace of the Prince of Prussia spread like wildfire, and immediately a compact crowd filled the immense square of the University, raising acclamations and hurrahs. At length the Prince of Prussia, in spite of his repugnance for display on such occasions, was obliged to cede to a demonstration so enthusiastic, and to solicit the Queen to allow him the honour of leading her Majesty on to the balcony. The Queen, with the best grace in the world, consented to accept the ovation, which was addressed partly to the mother of a Princess who has quickly gained general affection, but above all to the sovereign of a kingdom which old traditions and new hopes render dear to the people."

Her Majesty, we find from the report of the *Court Newsman*, inspected with minuteness the still unfinished palace destined for the residence of the Prince and Princess Frederick William. This Palace, which is far advanced towards completion, combines in an eminent degree comfort with the usual grandeur of a palace, and promises to be a remarkably agreeable residence. In most of the rooms specimens of the intended furniture were exhibited, so that the Queen and Prince might form a correct idea of all the details of the future residence of their daughter and son-in-law.

On the 17th August the whole of the troops quartered in Potsdam were reviewed by the Queen in front of the palace. The division was commanded by the Prince of Prussia, Prince Frederick William of Prussia leading the 1st brigade of the Infantry of the Guards. Her Majesty, with the Royal Princesses, drove down the line, attended by princes and general officers on horseback, and returning, took up a position opposite the centre of the line. The troops then marched past her Majesty, the Prince of Prussia leading them. The Infantry marched first in open column of companies, and then in column of grand division. As soon as the troops had left the ground the Queen entered the Palace of Potsdam, and was conducted by the Prince and Princess of Prussia to view the rooms formerly occupied by Frederick the Great, and in which no alteration has been permitted to be made since the death of that celebrated monarch. On her Majesty returning to the Grand Hall the whole of the general and field officers who had taken part in the review had the honour of being presented to her Majesty. Her Majesty then went to see the tomb of Frederick the Great, at the Garnisons-kirche.

On the 28th of August her Majesty and the Prince Consort left Potsdam on their way homewards. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and Prince and Princess Frederick William, accompanied them in the railway carriage part of the way. At a small station in the Wild Park the Prince and Princess Frederick William took leave of their Royal parents, and returned to Berlin. Wherever her Majesty appeared she was received with the loudest acclamations. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness arrived in the Royal yacht on the forenoon of the 31st of August at Dover, where they landed. Her Majesty and the Prince left Dover soon after by special train for Portsmouth, and there embarked for Osborne, where they arrived in the afternoon.

THE MAYOR OF MELBOURNE IN LONDON.

A FEW mornings ago a slight paragraph from the *Court Newsman*, amongst the items of court and official intelligence, informed the public of London that the Mayor of Melbourne had had an interview the day before with Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, at the Colonial office. Although we will not venture to say that this gentleman is the first Colonial Mayor that has visited us, the particular circumstance which are understood to have brought him to England, and the fact of his being a colonist born gave a special interest to this announcement.

We do not exaggerate popular feeling in this country, when we say that there exists a universal desire to cultivate, upon all occasions, the closest ties of sympathy and attachment with our kinsmen in Australia; and we may confidently add that there is no person who entertains this sentiment with greater warmth or cordiality than the Queen. Mr. Smith's arrival in the metropolis of the mother country, with an address of congratulation to the Queen on the marriage of the Princess Royal, affords an opportunity of testifying these feelings, which will not be lost.

Mr. Smith has been very kindly received by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, and has already participated of the minister's hospitalities at his seat at Nebworth, in Hertfordshire. He has been invited also by the Lord Mayor to dinner on the 29th of September, and it is intended to give him an entertainment in Edinburgh, should he go to that city.

We trust that this visit will give an impulse to the establishment of an improved postal system. Every practical man who comes from Australia ought to agitate the subject, until Government in conjunction with the colonies, shall organise a service adequate to the daily increasing wants of commerce. We understand that Mr. Smith has had an interview at the Treasury relative to the mail communication with Victoria.—*Home News*, 16th September.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALASIA.

THE question of mail communication with Australia remains where it was—or rather it has advanced in the manner of the crab. Some months have elapsed since the failure of the late contractors compelled Government to enter into a temporary arrangement with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for the conveyance of the mails for six months. The object of this arrangement was ostensibly to afford the Government time to mature a system of communication, by which the disgraceful blunders that had previously distinguished the service might be hereafter avoided. It seems, however, that Government have not only not turned the opportunity to profit, but have taken advantage of it to make matters worse than they were. Ministers are so little prepared with a new project to be brought into operation at the end of the six months, that they have, at increased cost and continued inconvenience, extended the provisional term two months longer. What will be done at the end of that period, we must wait to see, for, with the experience of the past before us, we put no trust in the pledges of the future. We hear rumors, indeed, of theoretical activity in the colonial office; and a plan is talked of for combining a postal communication to New Zealand and New South Wales, via Panama, with another by the same route to Vancouver's Island. This plan, which is recommended by its novelty at least, the newspapers ascribe to the fertile genius of the new Colonial Secretary: but how it is to be carried into effect has, probably, not yet been fully reflected upon by its projector. It is certain, however, that some time since a scheme was submitted to the colonial minister for the construction of a railway from Halifax to Frazer River, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific by a chain of communication that should pass entirely through British territory. We apprehend that out of this scheme has sprung the suggestion attributed to Sir Bulwer Lytton. Be that as it may, manifest advantages would acrue from its adoption. In the first place, the transit to Frazer River would be reduced from 39 or 36 days to about 17, while the saving on the transit to Australia by Vancouver's Island in comparison with the route by Panama, would be hardly less important. By sending the mails to the Pacific across British North America, instead of via Panama, a saving of five days would be effected, to which is to be added about five more saved on the passage across the Pacific to Sydney, which is 1000 miles nearer to Vancouver's Island than to Panama. All these particulars, with many details and calculations, may be presumed to be now under the consideration of the Colonial department; and we conclude that some practical result may be looked for before the termination of the year. We are the more inclined to look hopefully upon this route than upon any hitherto proposed, because it will be of immediate value to the new colony. New Columbia is the favourite of fortune. It springs from the earth complete, with all its present wants supplied, and its future anticipated; and under this auspicious destiny secures at once what Australia has for years been struggling to obtain in vain. But we must not be prevented by such considerations from accepting and improving any project that is likely to establish the intercourse between Australia and the mother country upon a sure and satisfactory basis.—*Home News*, September 16.

THE PANAMA ROUTE.

ON Monday, August 30th, 1858, a deputation representing a large number of the bankers, merchants, and other persons interested in the welfare of the colonies of New South Wales, Moreton Bay, and New Zealand, waited by appointment upon Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, at the Colonial Office, for the purpose of presenting a memorial in favour of the establishment of a new postal communication via Panama. The deputation consisted of the Hon. Sir Henry Watson Parker, late Colonial Secretary of New South Wales; the Hon. Robert Johnson and the Hon. R. J. Want, members of the Legislative Council of New South Wales; G. A. Lloyd, Esq., agent for the Government of New South Wales; John Alger, Esq., Donald Larnach, Esq., and William Walker, Esq., New South Wales; J. C. Fitzgerald, Esq., late member of the Executive Council of New Zealand; W. S. Graham, Esq., and Edmund Blackett, Esq., Auckland; Thos. Day, Esq., emigration agent, late of Melbourne; and R. Moore, Esq., of Paris.

The deputation having been introduced,

The Hon. Mr. Parker said he had the honour to present a memorial from the Australian colonies and New Zealand, urging upon her Majesty's Government the importance of establishing a steam mail communication by way of Panama, between England and the Australian colonies and New Zealand. The memorial was signed by about 400 of the most influential gentlemen in the metropolis and in the colonies.

Sir E. Bulwer Lytton: You are aware that the establishment of any route of postal communication must rest with the Treasury. It is not a matter for the Colonial Office, although undoubtedly the recommendation of the Colonial Minister will have its due weight and influence. A great number of applications have been received on the subject, and they will have every consideration from the Government. I think it probable that we may ultimately be able to establish a fortnightly communication with the Australian colonies by way of Panama, the more so in consequence of the formation of the colony of British Columbia. But the question is to a great extent one of expense.

The hon. Mr. Parker referred to the great inconvenience that had arisen from the irregularity of the mails, as was pointed out in the memorial. The colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand had offered to contribute liberally towards the establishment of the proposed route—New Zealand had offered to give a subsidy of £15,000, and New South Wales a subsidy of £35,000 a year.

Sir E. Bulwer Lytton asked for some estimate of the proportional expense of the Panama route.

The Hon. Mr. Parker: Twelve months ago, the company, which now has communication with New South Wales, would have been satisfied with the colonial subsidies, independent of the Imperial Government altogether, but the line broke down somewhere on this side of Panama.

Sir E. Bulwer Lytton: Was that an Australian or an English company?

The Hon. Mr. Parker: The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and they could have taken the mail the whole way, but their consideration was that they had an establishment between Panama and England.

Sir E. Bulwer Lytton: But they could have taken the rest for £50,000 a-year.

The Hon. Mr. Parker: They would. The contract now in existence by way of Suez was not only the most inefficient but most expensive. He had been informed by a gentleman of great mercantile commerce that if the old contracts were annulled, the two might be taken and effectually carried out for the £50,000 additional. Both as regarded the Imperial Government and the colony, it was most desirable that there should be a second route.

Sir E. Bulwer Lytton: So far as principle is concerned, I very much agree with the memorialists, and, so far as the expression of my opinion goes, I am in favour of the establishment of a double route—very much so indeed. A great number of reasons have lately arisen to render that double route necessary, and I shall be exceedingly glad to do what I can to promote it. This is all I can say, and perhaps you would think it desirable to see the Treasury on the subject.

The deputation then withdrew.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION.

(From the Mercantile Gazette, 3rd September.)

THE large and influential deputation connected with New South Wales and New Zealand, which recently waited upon the Colonial Secretary to press the subject of an improved postal communication with Australia, will, we have little doubt, have its due effect. The representations of upwards of 400 of the leading colonists and merchants must have weight, particularly when they complain of the inconvenience and, in some instances, considerable loss, which they have incurred in consequence of the frequent delays and irregularities in the Australian Postal Service. Even the mail now to hand again brings no replies to the outward letters, the steamer not having arrived. Twice only in the time during which this service has been in operation have replies been received from Sydney by return of post. Well, therefore, may New South Wales, Northern Australia, and New Zealand complain, the more especially when they are ready to grant subsidies, amounting to £50,000 or £60,000 annually, towards any efficient service from which they can derive real benefit. The memorialists show:—

"That, even with the present insufficient communication, the mails are rapidly increasing in bulk and importance, while an amount of traffic is springing up which demonstrates the profitable results that would arise from a Postal Service conducted with regularity and despatch.

"That the increasing wealth and importance of the Australian colonies, and the rapid development of their resources, demand a more frequent postal communication than has hitherto been maintained with this country, and that for such purpose a fortnightly mail ought to be established."

This is but a confirmation of the arguments we advanced a few years ago. In April, 1856, we stated that, "with the growing wealth and trade of Australia, more than one line will ere long be necessary. The wool and the gold now coming forward, the outward and homeward passenger trade, and the large shipments of British manufactured goods, already give extensive employment to shipping. What, then, will these be in a few more years, when a larger amount of population is settled through the Australasian group—when pastoral, agricultural, and mining industry has spread over the vast interior of Australia."

The Panama route via the Pacific, although sure to be the quickest and safest, was vetoed by former Governments; but, from the favourable opinions expressed by Sir E. L. Bulwer, it will now have a fair trial, since, as he well observed, a great number of reasons have lately arisen to render the double route desirable. This route, if well conducted on each side of the Isthmus, would be highly beneficial to British trade and commerce. It would open up more extensive intercourse with our North American and West Indian possessions and the new gold field and settlements on the north-west coasts of the Pacific, as well as with the United States, and other ports of South America on the Pacific, with which and the Australian colonies considerable trade is already carried on. The importance of the Panama route, it is further observed, is greatly enhanced by the completion of telegraphic communication with America, by which intelligence may be conveyed between the Australian colonies and England in about thirty days. Every fact that we have adduced, every argument that we have advanced in this journal in respect of an extension of our Pacific trade, for years past, applies with stronger force than ever at the present time, when various circumstances have combined to direct public attention to the matter, and to impress upon merchants and shipowners the paramount necessity of definite action. Every interest, whether it be the guano trade, the whaling trade, the inter-colonial shipping trade of Australasia, the neglected interests of Vancouver's Island—so unwisely handed over to lie fallow several years in the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company—have received prominent and continuous notice in our columns. And the result of this publicity has, we believe, had its due effect. The waters of the Pacific will, we hope, ere long be ploughed by British keels, largely and beneficially employed for the interests of their owners and for our colonists.

The course of time brings about great changes, and theories and suggestions which at their first promulgation are scoffed at or ridiculed as visionary, ultimately become realised far beyond the conception of the originator. Thus, in a little work now before us, published just forty years ago by Captain M'Konochie, R.N., giving a summary view of the statistics and existing commerce of the principal shores of the Pacific Ocean, the author foresaw much of what has arisen in later years. He then sketched out the advantages, political and commercial, which would result from the establishment of a central free port in the Pacific; and, singularly enough, he fixed upon the district then termed New Albion or New Caledonia—the present British Columbia—as the most suitable locality, suggesting the establishment of a colony on one of the adjacent islands, as a point whence a communication might be instituted with every market within its scope. The countries in the Pacific were not then what they are now. Gold had not been discovered in Australia and California, nor important states established in those localities. The ports of China had not been thrown open to European trade; the Atlantic and Pacific had not been united by the iron way which now spans the Isthmus; Arctic discoveries had not initiated the whale fishery on the north-western shores and Behring's Straits; the guano deposits of Peru had not been opened up to foreign commerce; the South American Republics were not so peaceable and prosperous as they are now; and steam lines had not ploughed the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific, running from Chili in the south to Fraser River in the north. These, and many other facts which might be adduced of commercial progress, were never dreamt of by Captain M'Konochie, far-seeing as his views were, politically and commercially.

If the Pacific route to Australia can be carried on at small expense—for it has been shown that it will be largely maintained by the colonial grants—the Government, we apprehend, will offer no opposition. The Colonial office, the Treasury, and the Post-office, may surely in this instance agree to give the matter a year or two year's trial—and the result will, we feel assured, be highly beneficial both to home and colonial interests. If the eastern route by the Indian Ocean satisfies the colonists of Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia, let the other Australian colonies which are not benefited by it have the advantage of the Pacific route, for which they have so long pressed. The maintenance of a double line of postal service is, it is well urged, of the highest importance as a provision against those contingencies to which a single line will always be more or less exposed.

(From the Leeds Mercury.)

It must strike everybody as not a little curious that, while we have now an almost instantaneous communication with the United States by means of the electric telegraph, there is as yet not even any regular mail service between this country and her Australian colonies. So far we have never aimed at anything more than a monthly post, and we have not always succeeded in accomplishing that, while the time which the mail steamers might occupy on their voyage was perfectly uncertain in every point but one—we might count with the most absolute certainty on their being grievously behind time. The general rule with regard to the mail received on this side seems to have been that it should arrive just too late for the letters to be answered by the outgoing mail of the same month, and this object has often been accomplished to a very great nicety. Now, however, that we have got rid of the European and Australian Steam Navigation Company, the last body to which the miscarriage of the Australian mails was regularly intrusted, it is to be hoped that a better order of things may succeed. At present the Peninsular and Oriental Company are conducting this service provisionally, but the Government is understood to be engaged in forming some plan for placing it upon a permanent and satisfactory footing. Although the subject is by no means a new one, there seems still to be a division of opinion as to the best route to be adopted for the transmission of the Australian mails. Up to this time we have always used that by Suez, but the Panama route has many advocates, and there are certainly some instances of extraordinary quick passages by that route. Their comparative excellence has, however, never yet been fairly tested, and can only be tested by actual experience. The time has now come when there ought to be a fortnightly instead of a monthly Australian mail, and we can see no very good reason why it should not be despatched alternately via Suez and via Panama. After this plan had been in operation for a year we should be able to form a very decided opinion as to which of the routes was the preferable one, or whether they were so nearly equal in point of speed and general convenience as to render it a matter of indifference which was adopted. One of the routes might then be abandoned, and the whole service conducted by the other, or, as the case might be, both might continue to be used.

Our Government will be guilty of a kind of infanticide if it does not take immediate steps for settling this Australian mail question. That very fine child of ours in the Southern Seas is justly crying out for the means of communication with the mother country, and complains that, unless they be afforded it, it must either die or at least be very much stunted in its growth. Will its unnatural parent continue to shut her ears to its cries?

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE Paris Conference is over, and the diplomatists have taken wing and departed. The Danubian Principalities are to be kept distinct, under the rule of separate hospodars, but united by the suzerainty of the Sultan, and drawn together, as much as possible, by a similarity of laws and constitutions.

The French press contains announcements which do not appear so consistent as we might expect all things to be which have the benefit of a censor's revision. The *Moniteur* declares that the Government has no intention to revise the Customs in Algeria. The *Debats* publishes a letter from Prince Napoleon to M. Michel Chevallier, in which the new Governor of Algeria expresses himself strongly in favour of free trade. The simple explanation is, we apprehend, that the Prince's wise intentions have been overruled by the Emperor, in deference to a power that he cannot resist, although he is supposed to be omnipotent.

A rabid pamphlet has appeared in Paris, entitled *La France dans les Mers Asiatiques*. The following is a sample of its contents:—"But soon a low deep murmur made itself heard in France, like the howling wind that announces the coming tempest. The memory of the past, daily insults, alarm for the future—all combine to fill French hearts with an indescribable agitation; and the cry is heard that we must seize the opportunity to recover our former possessions and influence in Asia, and either rush to the succour of the Indian insurgents, or—plant the tri-coloured flag on the Tower of London! . . . We know not what will be the issue of those differences of opinion, but we shall in these pages attempt to prove that the inaction of France at such a moment will be an enormous error—that a slight link may bind once more our position in Asia not only to our political influence, but to our internal tranquility—that it is urgent, indispensable, for our country to have possession in the Asiatic seas." The grand drama of the East India Company is, it seems, according to this pamphleteer, to be played by French performers reduced to a vaudeville. A French company is to be formed—S. G. D. G. (*sans garantie du Gouvernement*)—for the somewhat indefinite purpose of "establishing with economy and promptitude French influence in protected States"—protected, of course, by the tri-coloured flag. How the territories of this new company are to be obtained, or their particular locality, the author leaves to the imagination of his readers.

The following observations on the projects of the French in China are from the *Moniteur de l'Armee*:—Our information relative to the expedition to Cochin China has been confirmed by the appointment of Admiral Rigault de Genouilly to the command of the expeditionary troops, military and naval, which are to be sent there. A small body of Spanish troops is in addition, it appears, to be supplied by the Captain General of the Philippines. The various grievances of which the French Government has to complain have been more than once mentioned separately, but have not, we believe, been enumerated altogether. The empire of Annam comprises three principal divisions—Cochin China, Cambodia, and Tonking. The Emperor Gia Long, in 1785, on the demand of France, agreed that the Christian religion should for the future be freely exercised in his states. His successors have, however, treated that stipulation with great contempt; and for the last 30 years the Christians in their States have been most cruelly treated. French and Spanish priests, in particular, have been odiously persecuted, and, in 1857, Mgr. Diaz, a Spanish bishop, was put to death at Tonking by order of the Emperor Tu Duc, now on the throne. That circumstance it is which has called for the intervention of Spain. France, desiring, as becomes a strong and powerful nation, to attempt conciliation, sent, in 1857, M. de Montigny to Cochin-China to propose a treaty of friendship to the Emperor of Annam. The mission of that gentleman completely failed—the court of Hue, capital of the empire, having refused to receive him, and even to return any reply to the letters of which he was the bearer. In presence of these grievances, and of others of the same kind which aggravate them, France has been obliged to take the decisive part which has just been adopted. We are assured that the expedition will disembark in the bay of Tourane, which forms part of the territory ceded to France by the Emperor Gia Long, at the end of the last century.

The establishment of the Missions Etrangères of Paris has received from Admiral Rigault de Genouilly a bell taken at Canton. It is painted red, has on it a great number of Chinese characters and inscriptions, and weighs upwards of 700 kilogrammes (1544 lbs.) It has no clapper, and to create sound is struck by a wooden hammer in certain parts of the exterior.

PRUSSIA.

There is intelligence from Berlin to the effect that the King of Prussia has signed a formal act of abdication, and invested the Prince of Prussia with "unlimited power." It is also stated that the King is to retain the title and precedence of a monarch, with (if the Chambers will let him) the lion's share of emoluments. It is worthy of remark that although telegrams with this news have been received from Berlin and Hamburg, and although the rumour is generally believed in Paris, not one of the Prussian or other German papers have a word on the subject.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander has conferred upon Prince Gortschakoff, Minister for Foreign Affairs, the decoration of the Imperial Order of St. Anne; and, at the same time, he addressed a letter to the Prince, complimenting him on the good understanding he has established between Russia and the European Powers since the conclusion of the peace, and on the completion of treaties which have put an end to the misunderstanding which existed relative to the frontiers of Russia and China, which treaties, the Emperor says, opened new commercial relations with that empire.

The St. Petersburg journals announced what they call "a decisive defeat of Schamyl." The intrepid mountaineer was led into an ambush, and the Russian general, by a skilful manœuvre, divided his forces, and attacked the Circassians right and left. Of course, the Russian loss was nominal, and that of their enemies very great. Among the trophies the Muscovites profess to have captured was Schamyl's own tent.

Le Nord is trying to excite the fears of Europe. This journal, which professes to represent Russian opinion in the West, states that the Grand Duke Constantine is about to visit Villafranca, under the pretence of his wife's indisposition, and, in truth, to review the Muscovite naval force in the Mediterranean. The Russian navy in this sea will surely not require much of his attention.

Meanwhile the Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the story about Russia's Gibraltar in the Mediterranean has been a most successful *canard*. The acquisition by a Russian mercantile company of a few coal sheds is a peril only to one power, and that power of a political and commercial, but not of a warlike, character. Russia is now preparing a formidable opposition to the great steam navigation of the Austrian Lloyd's. Austria dreads the development of the Russian commercial steam navy, fearing to see Eastern commerce change its track from Trieste to Piedmont. The *Observer* of last Sunday gives the following account of this place:—"The harbour of Villafranca was taken possession of fraudulently, by Louis XIV., in 1691, and he kept it forcibly for five years. France took it again in 1705, after a terrific siege, and it was only restored to Savoy by the Treaty of Utrecht. Again was siege laid to it, and a sea blockade by a combined French and Spanish fleet in 1744—60,000 men were in camp on the land side, and the King of Savoy was forced to take refuge on board an English squadron, while his army fell back on the Vado. Marshall Belleisle recovered it again from Savoy for France, 1746. It seems, therefore, that this insignificant "coal box" was worth fighting for in those days."

HOLLAND.

The session of the States-General was opened by the King in person, at the Hague, on the 20th of September. His Majesty was accompanied by the Prince of Orange.

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TURKEY.

The concession for laying down the submarine telegraph to Alexandria has been definitely granted by firman to Mr. Gisborne, who represents an English company with a capital of £600,000. The line will start from Cape Helles, pass by the islands of Chios and Candia, and will have one branch line on Smyrna, another on Beyrout, and a third on Malta and Corfu, uniting with Great Britain. The Elba is immediately to bring the cable from England, and Captain Spratt, of the Medina steamer, now at Smyrna, is to be charged with the task of superintending the laying of it down.

A letter from Bagdad states that Omar Pacha had been obliged to show great determination, and even to threaten to destroy the city, in order to make the inhabitants receive the Turkish troops under his command.

Accounts from Boukari mention that on the 1st September the Mussulmans attacked the Christians in the village of Djézme, but had been repulsed.

SWITZERLAND.

On the 17th September, the Federal Council called the attention of the Chambers of Commerce to the opening of the Chinese ports, and recommended them to make proposals in the interest of Swiss commerce.

SPAIN.

Things in Madrid seem approaching a crisis. However unfounded may be the persistent rumours of coming disturbances, there can hardly be a doubt that O'Donnell must soon take some more decided political position. It is the intention of those Progressistas who have accepted office (some of them, as Messrs. Luxuriaga and Roda, high positions in the government,) to resign if the Premier does not frankly adopt a liberal course. It is thought that a modification in the ministry is imminent. The elections are to take place early in October, and will doubtless be attended with great excitement.

AMERICA.

"The cable celebration," writes the New York correspondent of the *Daily News* on the 4th of September "has just passed off with great *éclat*, and was certainly as much of a success as those things ever are. All the Volunteer Military Corps, two regiments of which are fully equal in drill and appearance to any troops of the line I ever saw, all the public bodies, and all the trades were fully represented in the line. The crew of the Niagara rolled along the street in the usual sailor fashion, amidst the yells of the bystanders; a portion of the cable was drawn by ten horses. Sewing machines, printing machines, and almost every kind of machine, whose owners were desirous of publicity, followed in waggons, some of them in full operation. Lord Napier occupied a carriage with Archbishop Hughes, the prophet and guide of the Anti-British party, and it is said they conversed amicably. Cyrus Field was of course the cynosure of all eyes, and the great feature of the ceremony. Wherever he appeared the crowd exerted their lungs to the utmost. The scene on Broadway, along which the procession passed, for three miles was one of the most curious I ever witnessed. The whole population of New York, in their Sunday clothes, seemed to be tightly packed along the side walk, in the windows, over the housetops, while every available spot bore a banner, or device, or motto, the last always setting forth the imperishable nature of the alliance now inaugurated between Great Britain and America. Fireworks at the public expense followed in the evening on a grand scale, the whole concluding with a torch-light procession of firemen. The concourse whom the occasion brought together proved so great that, despite the enormous capacities of the New York hotels, great numbers of persons passed the night in the streets. Captain Dayman and the officers of the Gorgon and Indus, who arrived in time to participate, came in, next to Cyrus Field and Captain Hudson, for the largest share of attention. They have been the guests of the city ever since their arrival, have had a suite of rooms provided for them at the Metropolitan Hotel, and are in rapid process of being killed with kindness and hospitality. They were uproariously cheered as their carriage passed along in the procession. One inscription on a banner projected from a house in the line of march declared that Captain Dayman was not

A Day-man, but a man for all time.

The procession, one way or other, despite its immense length, finally reached the Crystal Palace, where the leading actors in the great drama were presented with gold boxes by the corporation, and Cyrus Field's brother, Mr. D. Dudley Field, delivered an address, containing a history of the telegraph enterprise, from the time the idea was first started. David Dudley Field was himself one of the projectors, and made the first journey to obtain the charter from the Newfoundland legislature. His speech was a clear and simple narrative, in which, of course, everything like panegyric was avoided. He did ample justice to the English share in the undertaking, particularly the facility with which the needful funds were forthcoming. Amongst other interesting facts, he mentioned that Thackeray and Lady Byron were anxious to procure shares for the mere pleasure of taking part in such an enterprise. There was a vast crowd in the building, of whom, of course, not one half could hear a word that was said. But the enthusiasm and excitement were so great that merely to be there seemed to be enough for most of them. Last night there was a grand banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel, at which about 700 sat down, comprising most of the legal, political, literary, and clerical notabilities. Lord Napier made one of his usual 'neat speeches' in his usual sing-song tone—there was an immense consumption of viands, immense enthusiasm and cordiality, and every one was delighted. To-night Cyrus Field entertains Lord Napier and the British officers at dinner; and afterwards his brother, D. D. Field, collects all the magnates and celebrities, and respectabilities of the city to meet them at his house, next door. They then leave for Washington, and, as one of them said to me to-day, 'between the heat of the weather and the kindness of the people it will be a marvel if they ever get back.'"

Utah.—The correspondent of the *New York Herald*, in Utah territory, puts us in possession of some later intelligence from that region. An election had been held in Great Salt Lake City, in Utah. Although the church party was generally successful, some of the candidates of the opposition or union party were elected. An interesting case had been before Judge Echels for three days, on a writ of habeas corpus, brought on behalf of an Englishman, named Polydore, to recover the custody of his daughter, who was carried to Utah by her mother, and was then in the family of one of the Mormon elders. The girl was delivered up to the United States marshal, to be returned to her father.

CANADA.

The Ministerial crisis is over for the present. Mr. Brown having been unable to form a Government, the displaced Ministers have returned to office; but it is understood that they intend to give up Ottawa as the future capital, upon which point they had previously foundered.

The Legislative Council were prorogued on the 16th of August. The difficulties interposing themselves to an union of the two provinces are suggesting in many minds the project of a federation of all the British North American colonies. This is regarded as the only means of averting that total rupture of the Upper and Lower Provinces which, from their growing mutual jealousies and antipathies, seems to be inevitable. The feeling in favour of this solution of the problem will probably receive an impetus from the rapid settlement of the western territories which are now opening to Anglo-Saxon enterprise.

A crystal palace is in course of erection at Toronto, and is expected to be opened in October next. To give *éclat* to the occasion, the Canadians are ambitious of having the building inaugurated by royalty; and they have actually delegated a gentleman to this country for the purpose of obtaining the loan of her Majesty to preside over the ceremony; or in case of our reluctance to trust her so far from home, they are willing to make shift with the Prince of Wales. Mr. Norris has been received by the Secretary for the Colonies with great cordiality and respect; and I am informed that a Royal visit to North America at some future period is by no means improbable. Should this prove to be the case, we shall next have the Australians putting in their claim; and why not? "Faint heart never won a fair lady." "Nothing venture—nothing win."

INDIA.

The *Madras Athenæum* of 14th October contains the following general summary of war news:—

Judging from the telegrams which have been published since our last, it would appear that the cold weather campaign in Oude has fairly commenced. A force consisting of 200 Europeans, 400 Police Cavalry, and two nineteen-pounder guns, under the command of Major Bulwar, left Lucknow on the 22nd September, reached Selimpore on the 23rd, and at once stormed that place. The position was strongly entrenched, and a prolonged fight, in which the enemy lost between six and seven hundred, ensued. We captured four guns and killed three men of importance. Our loss is reported to be two Europeans killed and fifteen wounded, as well as nine natives killed and eighteen wounded. On the 23rd of the same month, Lieutenant Smith, at the head of 500 Police Infantry drove some rebels out of Sassandee. And on the 27th the Kuppoorthullah Contingent, together with Hudson's horse, attacked some 2,500 rebels about fifteen miles from Durriabad, captured two of their guns and killed a few of them. A telegram mentions that "Joteepersaud" was within three miles of Sundeela on the 3rd instant. This is evidently an error as there is no rebel chief of that name in Oude, and it is not likely that the great contractor has turned soldier in his old age. The above is the sum of the fighting that has taken place since our last; and represents, we suppose, the commencement of active operations.

Letters from Lucknow and elsewhere, written at the latter end of September, speak of the probable arrival of Lords Canning and Clyde at Lucknow or Cawnpore at the commencement of this month, but as yet neither of these noblemen have exhibited signs of a move.

On the 25th ultimo it was reported from Agra a large body of rebels had assembled on the other side of the Chumbul, and had cut off communication between Gwalior and Agra. They were under a leader named Gungah Sing. Subsequently Major Macpherson, the Resident at Gwalior, reported that the rebels had made off in a southwesterly direction.

The movements of Tantia Topee continue to engage the attention of our troops in Central India. After his defeat by General Michel at Rajghur, he occupied Seronge, one of the old Pindaree strongholds. Brigadier Smith and General Michel appear to have followed up Tantia Topee, and he, according to his usual tactics, disappeared before they could reach him. This took place on the 28th ultimo. On the 2nd instant the Tantia attacked and captured "Beshonzer" and confined the chief. The native troops whose duty it was to have defended the place appear to have sided with the enemy.

News from Sumbulpore to the 17th ultimo has been received by a Bengal contemporary. There had been "a successful *dour* after some rebels under Monohur Sing, by a party of Captain Bird's sebundies and of the rural police. The rebels, about fifty in number, were found at sunset, encamped near the bund of a tank, quietly eating their dinner, and were completely surprised by our party. Twenty of them were killed, including the leader Monohur Sing, and two other chiefs—the darkness of the night favoured the escape of the rest—but they left behind them in their flight a lot of matchlocks, percussion guns, swords, and battle-axes, which were captured and brought in by the sebundies. Monohur Sing was a person of influence, and a notorious rebel, and it is generally thought at Sumbulpore that with his death disturbances will cease."

CHINA.

We have papers from Hongkong to the 28th of September.

The *Overland Friend of China* of that date supplies the following general summary of intelligence:—

China news again is insignificant. The Earl of Elgin awaits, at Shanghae, the arrival of the commissioners for arranging the tariff; and as these gentlemen did not leave Peking until the middle of the last month their appearance is not looked for until the first week in the next (October).

As the American treaty was made first, the tariff for it should be completed in similar order. His Excellency Mr. Reed does not see this, and has gone to Japan.

The Russian Ambassador, Count Poutiatine, avails himself of the present opportunity to proceed to Europe, carrying a treaty recently concluded by his Excellency at the Court of Jeddo. Tariff details for the Chino-Russ Treaty are of no moment apparently—we hear of no legation for arranging them either at Shanghae or Tientsin.

French journals will announce to Europe the success of Admiral De Genouilly in effecting a landing on Cochin China. In China we know little more than is contained in the following announcement, as made to this government through M. de Bourboulon, H. I. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary,—

TRANSLATION.

I, the undersigned, Rear-Admiral Commander-in-Chief of the French and Spanish Forces charged with the demand of reparation due for the wrongs done to the Governments of France and Spain, and in virtue of the powers belonging to me as Commander-in-Chief,

Declare.—That from the 1st of September, 1858, the Bay and River of Turon, and the Port of Chang Callao, are held in a state of effective blockade by the naval and military forces placed under my command.

Any ship which shall attempt to violate the blockade will be proceeded against according to international laws, and the treaties in vigour with neutral nations.

C. RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY.

Turon Bay, 1st September, 1857.

News of the unresisted capture of the forts at Turon was brought here by the chartered steamer Scotland. This vessel returns to Turon to-day, carrying some guns for the forts, and a quantity of fresh provisions. The latter articles are greatly needed, it is said. Annexation is the order of the day in Cochin China. With the Russians on the north, and the French on the south, English security in China will be well assured. At Canton the Chinese Feast of Lanthorns is passing over without the slightest demonstration. The western suburbs, which of old were wont to be profusely decorated at this feast with chandeliers and cleverly executed imagery representing scenes from their drama and ancient history, are as barren of ornament as the old pens in Smithfield on a Sunday.

Sections of our local Press, on general points usually opposed to each other, unite in deprecating the policy of the Earl of Elgin in China. But they deal unfairly by his lordship, and take no account of the many contrary influences with which he has to contend. In the first place we have no knowledge of the instructions from home; and though we are told by Ministers a wide discretion has been allowed, we may be sure that there is one line from which departure may not be made. Secondly, there is public feeling in England; and grumble as we may here, such grumbling does not bear a feather's weight in comparison with what is said in the London papers.

Well backed by the English and French admirals, the means, though small, were not inadequate. The Emperor consented to change "the settled policy of the Chinese Empire" and to "receive an embassy he did not want." So far, so good;—promises only, cavillers will say. Very well—granted they are promises only; what has been the result? The Cantonese, upon whom the prowess of our arms in the south had failed to produce that "wholesome respect" the Earl of Elgin thinks so necessary, were awed into submission the moment they were assured of what had been conceded. We might have gone on fighting in Kwangtung until the boiler of every gun-boat had burnt out, and the men the gun-boats towed to action had died from sun-stroke, hard fare or hard work; we might have gone on in this way, we say, for months, and it would not have had one tithe of the effect which a knowledge of the Tientsin treaty produced on the Cantonese;—great fact of all being the admission of the "barbarian" to a seat beside the Dragon throne.

This is what the Elgin policy has effected, and why it should be cavilled at is really more than we can see a reason for. As seen in a comparison with what we wrote in our last summary, even we have been deceived in our anticipations; opposition to the Emperor's commands, even to open rebellion being the least we expected. It was for the scion of a kingly stock alone to estimate, at its true value, the weight of imperial influence on a people.

We had heard so much of the very pleasing change in affairs at Canton that, on our arrival there a few days ago, we expected to find the streets thronged with people, the shops open, and the signs of an active and peaceful intercourse. We found nothing of the kind. Excepting in detached places, where certain vendors of the necessaries of life resort, the streets are as lifeless as they became directly after that French coup, when forty-two throats were cut in the street which had witnessed the assassination of the Catinat's cook, the only traffic apparent being a transport of old bricks. In the new city not one shop in ten is open; in the more public thoroughfares in the old city the proportion is greater. Only in the western suburbs along the wards beyond the creek from the west gate down to the factories, does the bustle of Canton life at all show itself: in a far different degree, however, to the period 1856.

Excepting Peh-qui, all the officials perform their functions by deputy; there is no Kwang-chow-foo, nor Nanhai, nor Pwan-yu, nor judge;—Treasurer, nor Hoppo;—though the last named functionary exhibits the insignia of office in the shape of large yellow flags, in front of his yamun in the new city, and keeps several armed row boats, ycleped men-of-war, on the river about Dutch Folly, ostensibly to check smuggling; more properly, to squeeze on every opportunity.

But there is a change for the better. It is safe to travel in any part of the old and new cities, and in the suburbs east and west. Still there is a mystery over the future. Traders exhibit no desire to enter on transactions;—some ten chops of new teas in the market being held for higher prices than dealers are disposed to concede. At no period since the difficulties commenced, to our thinking, has there been more cause for the spectator to realise the feeling of desolation and misery which the Chinese of Canton must be experiencing from the effect of our arms.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

(*From the Illustrated London News, 4th September.*)

The Earl of Bandon has been elected a Representative Peer of Ireland, in the room of the late Earl of Glengall.

A society for promoting the exercise of the rifle is about to be formed by private individuals at Torquay.

A medal commemorative of the attack on the forts of the Peiho is about to be struck at the Paris Mint.

The total amount subscribed to the O'Connell National Fund, for the family of the late John O'Connell, is announced to be £4285 10s. 0½d.

Mr. G. A. Hamilton, M.P., has written to the *Dublin Evening Mail* to contradict the report that he has been appointed to the India Council.

The deliveries of tea in London, estimated for last week, were 855,041 lb., being an increase of 60,760 lb. compared with the previous statement.

The Minister of the Interior of the Sandwich Islands has officially recommended that the English language, which is already that of the Court and of trade, shall be adopted as the national language.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 22nd ult. is entirely printed in azure letters, and adorned with rose-coloured vignettes on its first page, to celebrate the birth of the Hereditary Prince of Austria.

It is rumoured (says the *United Service Gazette*) that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, General Sir H. Douglas, and General Lord Clyde will shortly be promoted to the rank of Field Marshal.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Porte has appointed a commission to superintend the rebuilding of the fortification at Kars and other strategical points.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has resolved to establish without delay a mission in the new colony of British Columbia.

The Madrid journals again complain of the scarcity of paper, and they announce that on account of it some periodicals had been obliged to suspend publication.

Mr. William H. Curran, late one of the Commissioners of the Insolvent Court, died on Tuesday week, at his residence in Dublin. He was son of the late celebrated John Philpot Curran, Master of the Rolls.

It is the intention of the directors of the Crystal Palace to set apart an early day for the great public demonstration in commemoration of the successful submerging of the Atlantic cable.

The Emperor of Austria, by a recent decree, has decided that the fortifications of Konigingratz and all other places in Bohemia, with the exception of Josephstadt and Theresenstadt, shall be demolished.

An exhibition, illustrative of the natural products and the varied manufactures and general industry of the borough of Leeds has been opened in that town.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Tuscany arrived at the palace of Laxenburg, near Vienna, on the 26th ultimo, on a visit to the Emperor and Empress of Austria.

The Mazzinian organ, *Italia del Popolo*, published at Genoa, has just expired. During the last three months, all its principal writers have spent more time in gaol than at their office.

The prison of Dingwall (says the *Aberdeen Herald*) was on Monday week without a single prisoner, civil or criminal, and the gates were thrown open. The gaols of Tain, Stornoway, and Cromarty are also said to be empty.

On Monday the public admission to the British Museum and the reading-room was closed until the 8th instant. The Saturday afternoon admission to the Museum is suspended until the spring of 1859.

The *Vienna Gazette* contradicts the story, related by the *Cologne Gazette*, of a Hungarian regiment having fired with ball cartridge upon an Austrian one at the camp of Neukirchen.

The Spanish Government has decided to clear out the Riff pirates. An expedition is preparing to rid the seas of this, almost the last remaining, nest of sea brigands.

Eight additional inspectors of letter-carriers have just been appointed by the Postmaster-General, in consequence of the increased duty of the Inland Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand.

The *Dublin Mercantile Advertiser* states that the quantity of land under tillage in Ireland this year will be over 20,000 acres more than in 1857.

There have been immense arrivals of grain at Marseilles: over 150 cargoes remain undischarged. Business is paralysed by the sudden influx of so much simultaneous abundance.

The Atlantic Telegraph mystery is not solved yet. According to a statement published by the company, the damage has taken place at a distance of between three and four hundred miles from the Irish coast, and unless it be speedily repaired there is some danger of the cable being destroyed by the action of the water. The difficulty is to get at it, the processes hitherto employed for underlying the cable not being available with security to so great a distance.—*Home News*, 25th September.

COMMERCIAL CIRCULARS.

WOOL.

London, 24th August, 1858.

The public sales of colonial wool which commenced 15th ultimo, have been brought to a close this evening.

The quantities catalogued have been—

18,178 bales	Australian
30,015 ditto	Victoria
9,406 ditto	Tasmania
5,716 ditto	Adelaide
720 ditto	Swan River
3,396 ditto	New Zealand—of which 615 via Melbourne, 346 via Sydney, 2435 direct
10,095 ditto	Cape of Good Hope.

Total, 77,526 bales colonial, 814 Buenos Ayres, and 1575 sundries.

The sales opened with an average advance of 1d on the closing rates of May—the wools then most depressed shewing the largest advance, viz., ill-conditioned flocks and wools in the grease, bearing out our expectations expressed on 29th May; since the issue of which circular many of the then contingencies have become realised facts. A continuance of glorious weather has enabled a vast breadth of the harvest to be cleared and housed. The stability of the Government has been strengthened by the improved accounts of the gradual and satisfactory suppression of the rebellion in our Indian Empire. The cordial declarations of the Monarchs of England and France, at their recent meeting on French ground, that a maintenance of amicable relations shall continue their dearest object, have frustrated the efforts of those in each country who have endeavoured to disturb the amity which has happily so long existed.

All these realised facts have increased confidence, and a very considerable demand for goods having set in, buyers, both for the home trade and export, have operated with much spirit, and nearly the whole of the above quantity has been disposed of, with at some times a decided declension from, but towards the close an advance upon, opening rates.

It is as well to point out that there have been fluctuations in this series, for, even with the later advance, the cases are rare indeed in which the realised prices have cleared the cost to the importer. To growers, however, they must be highly satisfactory. Some of the prime flocks in first-rate condition have brought very close upon the high rates of August, 1857, and in the case of the Manx Arms, from Tasmania, their splendid condition and growth have induced even a higher range, say from 3s to 3s 3½d for fleece. A similar improvement in some few of the Australian and Victoria flocks may be noted, but they are exceptions to the general rule, for the condition and quality of many Victoria, and a large proportion from Sydney, have been wasty, faulty, and burry. Colonial purchasers will perhaps in the coming season pay more attention to this than they did last year.

Continental buyers have in this series purchased largely of the better conditioned flocks, and of the better sorts of wools in grease, say to the total extent of some 15,000 to 16,000 bales.

There can be little doubt that many large purchases have been made under the expectation that in November sales the quantity of Victoria and Tasmania wool will be smaller than usual: against this is to be set a probable considerable increase from New Zealand; whilst from Australia and the Cape we may look for a full supply for next sales. It is much to be desired that an early dispatch of a few vessels from Sydney and Victoria may enable them to run in in time for February sales,—a result which was nearly attained this year, two or three days only having shut out several large cargoes from those ports.

The market wears a firm and encouraging aspect, and the sales closed with much animation. In addition to the quantities arrived since the opening, some 3000 bales may be considered as held over for future sales—mostly from Victoria and Tasmania.

The public sales of low wools commenced 25th, and closed this evening. There have been catalogued—

1393	bales	East India
2177	"	Russian
428	"	Egyptian
619	"	Mogadore
523	"	Buenos Ayres
699	"	Chilian and Peruvian
319	"	Spanish
831	"	Sundries.

Total 6989 bales.

East India wools, being in small supply, sold at about late rates: white, 9d to 12½d; yellow, 5d to 9d; low white, 6d to 8d; colours, 4d to 7½d; burry and hair, 1d to 3d.

Mogadore mostly withdrawn; a few lots cleared at 7d to 9½d per lb.

Egyptian of good quality in much demand: we quote 1st white, 11d to 13d; 2nd ditto, 8½d to 10½d; colours, 5d to 8d.

Donskoi mostly withdrawn: some sold from 6½d to 7½d; Russian autumn from 5½d to 6d, one superior parcel, 7½d to 8d; grey, 4½d; Calmuc, 2½d.

Buenos Ayres realised in these and the colonial sales, and prices may be quoted—for

Merino, washed	... 1s 3d	to 1s 8d
in grease	. 0s 7d	to 0s 10d
Mæstiza, washed	... 0s 11d	to 1s 2d
in grease	. 0s 5½d	to 0s 7½d
Common, washed	. 0s 4d	to 0s 5½d
in grease	. 0s 2½d	to 0s 3d, mostly withdrawn.

Black Spanish nearly all withdrawn.

The third series of public sales of colonial wool for the year 1858, commenced on 15th July, and terminated—except for low wool—this evening.

		Against same time, 1857.
18,178 bales Australian	wool ...	18,083 bales
30,076 ditto Victorian	" ...	29,483 ditto
9,406 ditto Tasmanian	" ...	6,135 ditto
5,748 ditto South Australian	" ...	7,685 ditto
3,377 ditto New Zealand	" ...	5,290 ditto
688 ditto Swan River	" ...	1,281 ditto
10,105 ditto Cape	" ...	12,452 ditto
77,538 ditto were comprised in catalogues		80,409 ditto.

We have the pleasure to report that the whole of this quantity has met with a favourable market; it opened at an advance of 1d, which was willingly conceded at the outset, and showed for a few days a disposition to harden; a slight reaction was subsequently experienced, which, however, was again recovered, and owing to the firm opinion entertained of the trade, the actual demand for consumption, and the beautiful weather for the harvest, buoyancy supervened towards the conclusion, and the sales closed at an advance on the opening of 1d on good combing parcels.

Prices have again nearly reached the level of last August, from which they subsequently declined, and corroborate the impression we have put forth in former reports of the healthy demand; inasmuch as though prices are high, and the speculative operations in English wool carried matters to an exaggerated standard before the panic of last year, it appears that colonial wool was more naturally depressed by the action of the crisis than unduly stimulated by sanguine dealers; for with diminished exports to America and the colonies we have already recovered nearly the whole of the retrogression, and as the season closes and the year's supply becomes exhausted, it is not improbable that at the next series prices may yet exhibit a further tendency to rise.

Nothing particular strikes us to notice in the quality or condition of the produce of the different colonies: well-grown wool in good condition and well got up continues to command the highest relative prices, while those which from neglect or unavoidable causes are less carefully prepared, rank lower in the scale than their quality would otherwise entitle them to do.

Greasy wool has improved in a marked manner since the opening prices of the season, though latterly it has not shown the same disposition to advance.

Lambs' wool, though of easy and current sale, does not command the high distinctive prices with regard to the fleece as, from its beautiful texture and small relative quantity, one might expect and has formerly been noticeable.

The buyers on Continental account have again been active and influential, taking probably 20,000 bales, and giving the highest prices for what was specially desirable.

An unexpected and somewhat undue effort was made by the buyers to exact a relaxation of the conditions of sales with respect to allowances, and if it could be confined to packages containing directly opposite sorts, differing materially in value, such as scoured and greasy, the concession would not be worth contending for on either side; but so long as fraudulent packing is discountenanced, it would be difficult to come to a fairer decision as between shipper, merchant and buyer, than the resolution which was agreed to after a similar discussion in 1842, and has since then been the rule of the trade. A little laxity in observing the rule has, we are told, crept in, and there is danger in thus sapping the foundation of a trade which has prospered on the present basis for many years and on the firm but at the same time conciliatory disposition on the part of the merchants. We have before referred to the subject of mixed packages—those containing two opposite sorts—and especially in our circular of 30th May, 1857. We have also frequently called the attention of the trade to the matter, so as to avoid any well-deserved complaints from the buyers, and we hope still that the buyers themselves will again acknowledge the fairness of the existing conditions, seeing that they have an equal chance of buying by the inferior end of the package, and concede the propriety of leaving to the sellers to instruct their brokers as to the terms on which they will sell their produce.

An attempt has also been made to introduce a parcel into the sales which was excluded by the rules affecting declarations; if such an infraction had been allowed even on this occasion, there might have been a pressure of some 25,000 more, already arrived and on hand for October, which must have damaged the market for the sellers, as well as being a direct breach of faith and injury to the buyers.

The official returns of imports and exports exhibit the following results, which may be interesting:—

Seven months ending 31st July.	1856. lbs.	1857. lbs.	1858. lbs.
	IMPORTS.		
Australian	33,385,873	34,195,249	36,621,042
Cape	5,733,134	5,766,416	6,873,777
East India	6,508,204	7,348,233	6,974,837
	45,627,211	47,309,898	50,469,656
Foreign	16,285,873	20,390,792	17,617,018
Total imports	61,913,084	67,700,690	68,086,674
	EXPORTS.		
Colonial...	9,560,178	16,037,740	12,176,616
Foreign	4,732,144	3,035,194	1,722,945
	14,292,322	19,072,934	13,899,564
Residue colonial...	36,067,038	31,272,158	38,293,040
Ditto all sorts imported ...	47,620,762	48,627,756	54,187,113
Export of home growth ...	8,866,694	9,915,453	8,371,404

J. T. SIMES and CO.

London, 24th August.

TALLOW.

London, 15th September, 1858.

The tallow market has been depressed since our report of the 7th instant, owing to advices being received from St. Petersburg, stating that shipments of tallow were rapidly progressing there, and that the quantity coming to London would be large.

The demand in consequence has been limited, and the value of Russian Y C, on the spot, has declined 1s. 6d., the price to-day being 49s 6d per cwt.

The deliveries during the past fortnight have been 4000 casks, against 3900 casks in the same period last year; and the present stock of foreign tallow is 10,712 casks, against 11,911 casks at the corresponding period last year.

At the public sales on Friday last, 284 casks of Australian tallow were offered, 198 casks found buyers. Good mutton realised 51s, and good beef 48s 6d per cwt., but the value to-day of these descriptions is fully 6d to 1s below these quotations. Import since 7th instant, 790 casks; present stock 1120 casks.

Hides.—The market is quieter, and buyers are not inclined to give late prices; if sales are pressed, prices must give way ¼d to ½d per pound to meet the ideas of buyers.

GOAD, RIGG, AND CO.

HIDES, &c.

London, 7th September, 1858.

Australian hides have further improved in value, and the latest sales show a further advance of ½d to ¾d per lb., but buyers operate slowly at the extreme rates now current. The sales since 6th ultimo comprise 11,472 salted ox and cow hides:—1st heavy, 47¼ to 58¾ lb., 4¼d to 5½d; 2nd heavy, 55¾ lb., 4¾d; 1st light, 39¾ to 45 lb., 4¾d to 5¼d; 2nd and 3rd class, 3¼d to 4¼d; damaged, 4¼d per lb. Imports since 6th ultimo, 8021 hides. Present stock, 31,872 hides.

Sheepskins.—South American have been in somewhat improved demand, and most of the finer woolled skins have realised an advance of ½d per lb. Cape and Australian skins have also been in good request at 2s to 3s per dozen advance. The sales since 6th ultimo comprise 121 bales B. A. sheepskins: fine wools washed, average 30 lb. per dozen 10¾d; middling ditto, ditto, 26½ to 29 lb. 7d to 9½d; coarse ditto, ditto, 25¾ lb. 5d; fine wools, unwashed, 51¼ to 56½ lb. 6d to 7d; middling ditto, ditto, 45¾ to 52¾ lb. 5¼d to 6d; coarse ditto, ditto, 24½ to 45 lb. 3¼d to 3¾d; mixed ditto, ditto, 29½ to 35¾ lb. 4¼d to 4½d per lb. 106,520 Cape sheep: fine wools, 47 to 67 lb. 27s 6d to 46s 6d; ditto, short, 28 to 48¾ lb. 14s to 25s 6d; coarse wools, 8s to 14s 6d; shorn skins, 23¾ to 44¾ lb. 6s 9d to 18s per dozen. 4440 Australian Sheepskins: clean scoured, 37¼ lb. 49s 6d; ditto, short, 21 lb. 20s; unwashed, 37¼ lb. 20s 6d per dozen. Country damaged, 45½ lb. 24s 6d to 28s 9d per dozen. 33,184 B. A. Lamb skins: large unwashed country skins, 25¾ to 27¼ lb. 11s to 12s 6d; middling, 15 to 16¾ lb. 7s 3d to 8s; small, 10 to 11¼ lb. 5s to 6s; damaged, 4s 6d to 6s 6d; slinks, 3¾ lb. 2s 9d per dozen.

Horsehair.—Tail hair has been in moderate demand at about late prices: Mixed sorts in large supply, and must be quoted ¼d per lb. lower. Cow hair is scarce, and realises fully former quotations. The sales since 6th August comprise 205 bales 40 bags S. A.: White and grey cut tails, mixed lengths, 4s 2½d; ditto, ditto short, 1s 5d; ditto stump tails, middling lengths, 1s 6d to 1s 8d; ditto, loose tails, middling, 1s 4¾d; ditto mixed, 11½d; cut tails, middling, 1s 7d; very good mixed, 15½d; fair to good, and good mixed, 10½d to 11¾d; slight to fair, and fair mixed, 8¼d to 10d; slight mixed, 7½d to 8½d; inferior short, 6¾d to 7d; Cordova Platts, middling, 9¾d; cow, off skin, 10¾d to 12d; ditto, on skin, dusty, 8½d per lb. Import since 6th ultimo, 177 bales and 104 bags. Present stock 230 bales and 253 bags.

Horns.—Ox and cow have been in less demand, and must be quoted 2s to 3s lower. Buffalo and deer horns have sold more freely, and at slightly improved rates. The sales since the 6th ultimo comprise 46,000 S. A. horns: R. G. ox, 17¾ oz. 61s; ditto, tipless, 22¾ oz. 53s 6d. R. P. ox, 14 to 18 oz. 37s to 58s; ditto, cow, 10¼ to 10¾ oz. 22s to 24s; ditto, tipless, 18¼ to 19¾ oz. 46s 6d to 49s 6d per 123. 13,583 Australian ox and cow horns: 15½ to 17¾ oz. 45s 6d to 57s; 8¼ to 12¾ oz. 20s 6d to 32s per 123. 15,849 Cape ox and cow horns: 38¾ oz. 112s; 26¼ to 31¼ oz. 68s to 70s 6d; 20 to 24¾ oz. 50s to 57s; 14¾ to 18¾ oz. 32s to 43s 6d per 123. 95 tons E. I. Buffalo horns: Penang, 44s 6d to 45s 6d; Bombay, 22s to 26s; Calcutta, 34s to 34s 6d; Madras, 22s to 26s per cwt. 17 tons E. I. deer horns: Ceylon and Bombay, 44s to 45s 6d; Singapore, 35s to 37s per cwt.

Bones, Bone Ash, and Hoofs.—Common bones are in fair request at an advance of 5s per ton. Shank bones sell very readily. Bone ash is dull and the value is £5 7s 6d to £5 10s per ton for fair quality, with a limited demand. Hoofs are in good request. The sales since 6th ultimo, comprise 95 tons S. A. bones: shank, £6 10s; common, £5 7s 6d to £5 10s per ton. 20 tons Australian bones and hoofs: shanks, good, £18 5s to £20 12s 6d; ditto, inferior, £6 to £8 17s 6d; hoofs, £6 to £7 10s per ton. 10 tons Cape bones and hoofs: shanks, £18 5s; common, £5 7s 6d; hoofs £7 5s per ton.

The tallow markt during the month was steady without much fluctuation in value, until within a few days, when an increased demand and limited arrivals produced some excitement in the market, and a considerable advance in the value of Russian Y.C. on the spot, which to-day is quoted 51s, being 2s 3d to 2s 6d per cwt. higher than on the 6th ultimo. For delivery the last three months a large business has been done; the present quotation for that period is 49s 3d to 49s 6d, being an advance of only 3d per cwt.

By the last accounts from St. Petersburg, the quantity of tallow shipped off was 10,500 casks more than last year, being about 34,229 casks against 26,231 casks. Prices had advanced there, being equal to 53s per cwt. laid down here.

The deliveries during the last month have been large, consisting of 9655 casks, against 8306 casks in the same month last year, and the present stock of all kinds consists of 10,277 casks, against 11,266 casks at the corresponding time last year.

The Home produce has been only moderate the last fortnight, and the present market value is 51s per cwt. nett cash, which is 3s 6d per cwt. higher than on the 6th ultimo.

South American Tallow.—The sales of River Plate tallow have been again extremely limited, viz., 140 pipes, owing to the unwillingness of holders to sell at present rates. Prices have advanced with Russian, the present value of fair average quality being 51s, which is 2s per cwt. higher than on the issue of our last report. Import since 6th ultimo equal to 250 pipes. Present stock 885 pipes.

Australian Tallow.—Owing to the small stock on hand scarcely any business has been done in this description during the month, the sales consisting of only 90 casks. The present value of good mutton is 51s, and good beef 49s to 49s 6d, being an advance of 2s 6d to 3s per cwt. as compared with our quotations of the 6th ultimo. Import during the month, 489 casks. Present stock, 580 casks.

GOAD, RIGG, and CO.

MAITLAND MARKETS.

Trade both wholesale and retail is at present brisk, and the storekeepers are despatching large quantities of goods to the settlers, the carriage at present being very moderate. No purchasers of wool have this week been reported. Tallow has been purchased at from 38s to 40s per cwt., but it is very scarce. Candles, 7½d per lb. wholesale; soap, 37s to 39s per cwt., according to quality. In wheat no purchasers have been reported, and the settlers are at present busy with the harvest. In maize, 400 bushels have been purchased at 4s per bushel. Hay, oaten and lucerne, is quoted at from £4 10s to £7 per ton. In farm produce, bacon is quoted at from 6d to 8d per lb., wholesale; retail, 10d to 1s; ham, 7d to 9d per lb. wholesale; retail, 1s. Fine flour at the mills, 22s per 100lbs.; seconds, 18s.; bran, 10s. In dairy produce, butter, wholesale, 1s 4d per lb; retail, 1s 6d to 1s 8d.; cheese wholesale, 6d to 8d, retail, 9d to 10d per lb.; lard, wholesale, 6d, retail, 8d to 9d per lb. In vegetables, seed potatoes, £6 to £8 per ton; new potatoes, £11 to £13 per ton, retail, 2½d per lb.; sorghum saccharatum seed, £1 per bushel; onions, 20s per cwt. wholesale; carrots, 2s 6d to 3s per dozen bunches; lettuces, 1s per dozen; radishes, 5d to 6d per dozen bunches; cabbages, 3s to 4s per dozen. In fruit, oranges, 9d to 1s per dozen; lemons, 3d to 6d per dozen wholesale.

Stock Market.—Cattle in good condition are still very scarce, and can scarcely be got; fat bullocks will realize from £9 to £10; cows, £7; working bullocks, from £12 to £14 per pair; good horses are much inquired after, and would realise high prices; fat sheep with the fleece off have this week been sold at 16s. Butcher's meat: Beef, 25s to 30s per 100 lbs; mutton, 4d per lb.; retail, beef, 5d per lb.; mutton, 6d per lb.; veal, 4d to 5d per lb.; pork, 9d per lb. Poultry: Fowls, 2s 6d to 3s per pair; ducks, 3s to 4s per pair; geese, 8s to 9s; turkeys, 10s; eggs, 9d to 1s per dozen wholesale.

THE RISE, FURY, AND FALL OF THE VANCOUVER GOLD FEVER.

(*From the San Francisco Daily Bulletin, 15th September.*)

An old correspondent from the North gives us an amusing narrative of the origin, progress, and decline of a violent gold-fever, which recently broke out at Victoria, Vancouver Island. Our readers will recollect that the general circumstances were stated by us some weeks ago. It appears that knavery and folly were at the bottom of all the excitement. Our correspondent, who wrote on the 27th August, but whose letter through some unlucky mischance has only now reached us, says:—

Our usually quiet town has been in a state of great excitement for several days past, and has risen from below zero to the boiling point. A few days ago, news came in that a great many whites had been killed by the Indians on the Fraser river above the canon, which, however, has since been contradicted and proved untrue. Immediately after this, reports were put in circulation that very rich gold deposits were discovered in the neighbourhood of Victoria. At first, only a chosen few seemed to know anything of it, and I was one of the small number selected to go on a prospecting tour, but before I could get ready the party started off and left me to my own reflections. Next morning, a long-legged individual, who formed one of the expedition, went around town and bought up all the buckets, pans, shovels, and other mining implements, got bills of them and promised to call and pay for them soon. Then the news began to spread, that such a one had seen such a one, who had seen Tom, Dick, or Harry, with "the dust" in large quantities; and a few generous individuals were on hand, and exhibited samples of the same. With the knowledge I possessed of the men who composed the party, I gave the subject but little attention; but about noon, the excitement became intense, and everybody was running around circulating the most absurd stories, and many preparing to go and stake off their claims.

A friend of mine rushed into my room, and wondered at my stupidity for being in the house while others were on the road that "leads to fortune." I put on my hat, walked out among the excited crowd, and the first man who caught my attention was a celebrated auctioneer rushing down street with an armful of gold-dust bags. I asked him what he thought of the new mines. He didn't know—thought it might be true—had sold all his shovels at a good price—and was going to speculate in money bags. The next person I met was a speculator, who looked at me with a peculiar twinkle of the eye, as much as to say, "I am in for it now, my boy!" Further down, I saw John Butts ringing a bell for the schooner Ino, to start for the new mines at three o'clock. I went down to the Ino, and saw only one hungry individual on deck opening oysters with a penknife. I turned to come back—met a California Judge—Butt asked the judge if he wanted a passage—judge declined—said he was to old to go mining. On regaining the street, I met a lawyer, and several tape and corduroy gentlemen on mules off for the mines, and it would puzzle a philosopher to decide which were the wiser animals—the bipeds or quadrupeds.

By this time horses mules, wagons, drays, wheelbarrows and all kinds of movable machinery were in motion, and a long string humanity stretched out from the town with blankets, picks, shovels, provisions, etc., each one inquiring the way to the new Dorado, and most of them going every way but the right one. It was surprising to see how every Munchausen tale was credited. Every one had the fever. I got it indeed myself—pulled on my big boots—offered any price for a mule, but couldn't get one—tried to get a horse—none to be had. I then offered to walk the twelve miles with provisions and blankets on my back, if my friends would accompany me—friends all declined—said it was too far, but wished me to go and stake off claims for the crowd. I met Long-legs, and asked him how much gold he had found and what he thought of the mines. He said they were "all right"—he had found some gold there, and had bought up all the mining tools on speculation. The crowd grumbled, and said that was poor satisfaction—"some" was not enough. I met a Chinaman, who asked me if I would go mining. I said, yes; and he then informed me if I would go out and get a claim he would come to-morrow and take me a partner. I was debating whether I would break his head with a rock, or cut off his pig-tail, when the presence of the Sheriff reminded me that those stupid fellows in the For: would not permit me to indulge in such delicate pastime. I returned to my room disgusted—took a cup of tea—got up all right, and bound to watch the fun.

After supper, I walked out of town, and met a company of musical Indians going to their wigwams; turned and went with them. A great crowd of "Bostons" followed, showing their usual appreciation of foreign artists. We had great singing, dancing, shouting, and plenty of stick music. All seemed happy. The Bostons were glorious, and gave the musicians three cheers and a tiger. I returned home, weary, restless, and disappointed; took a gin toddy; went to bed, and dreamt about boulders, nuggets and wealth in profusion. Thus ended my first day's experience of the latest humbug.

Next day, towards evening, I walked out about a mile out of town to get a view of the "return wave" that was expected. I met a Chinaman, leading the van of the forlorn hope—a poor, hungry, dispirited, motley crew. I asked "John" what luck? He said: "No luck; two pans, one color—no pay." And this was the experience of the victims who, in addition to their sufferings, had to jibes and jeers of the crowd who watched their return.

Thus ended this transparent humbug, got up by as great a set of knaves as ever crossed a threshold. Their only motive was gain—no matter who suffered; and were it not that I think some innocent persons might suffer with the guilty, I would give their names, in order that the public might brand them with merited scorn.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the New Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Carriages, Harness, &c.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Gigs, Dogcarts, &c.

MR. H. A. GRAVES.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, New Zealand Potatoes; at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.

MR. R. P. RICHARDSON.—At his Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock, Saddlery, Harness.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Stereoscopic Slides, Jewellery; at 12 o'clock, Draper's Stock-in-Trade, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO.—At their Warehouse, at a quarter to 11 o'clock, New Zealand Potatoes; at 11 o'clock, Bottled Fruits, Tobacco, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, Teas, Hops, &c.

MR. J. JAGELMAN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Clothing, Jewellery, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Mangle, Carpets, Bedding, &c.

MESSRS. PRITCHARD AND WILLIAMS.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Lucerne and Oaten Hay, Maize, Bran, Flour, Potatoes, &c.; at half-past 11 o'clock, Milch Cow, and Calves, &c., &c.

The numerous friends of the Messrs. E. R. and F. Tooth will deeply regret to hear that the senior partner, Mr. Edwin Tooth, died in England about the middle of September.

Fitzroy Iron and Coal Mines.—Errata.—In the report of the first general meeting of the proprietors of these works, which was published in last Friday's *Herald*, for, "The capital consists of £10,200, in shares of £10 each, divided into three series or £3,400 each," read, "The capital consists of £102,000, in shares of £10, divided into three series of 3,400."

The very great mortality which has taken place in the shipment of horses from the different ports of Australia has created no little attention here. The Admiral Boxer, which arrived lately at Bombay from Sydney, landed only 76 out of 108 shipped. This makes the Australian horses too costly for cavalry purposes, and I am bound to say also, that the stamp of horses selected has not come up to what it might and should have been, in the opinion of the best judges, and those who have been in the colonies. The Government have despatched the Albuera with convicts to Swan River, and to return with 120 horses from that colony. The experiment will be watched with much interest.—*Argus Correspondent.*

Horses.—Mr. S. Wooller reports the horse market as being brisk this week. A number of country lots sold well to the satisfaction of the owners. The sales were well attended, and the competition spirited. No alteration in prices since last week.—Mr. Charles Martyn reports there is little alteration to mention in the horse market this week. The amount of business transacted has been rather limited, owing to the scarcity of first-class horses, but high prices have in several instances been obtained for really good animals. There is a good sale for saddle horses suitable for town use, and very fair prices are obtainable for really fine carriage and draught horses, but it is necessary to have them well broken and quiet. Quotations same as last week. Messrs. Burt and Co. report the horse market as having been much better supplied during the past week. A large number of useful horses have come in with the country lots, for which market rates have been readily obtained. Light mares and small size poor horses are not wanted, and sell at very low prices. Heavy draughts, weight carriers, and stout active harness horses are most in demand. During the week we have offered 159 head in all of which 92 have found purchasers. Heavy draughts, from £35 to £51 each; medium ditto, £23 to £30 ditto; gig and carriage horses, £31 to £47 10s ditto; light and inferior ditto, £18 to £28 ditto; Hackneys, from £10 to £36 ditto. The race horse, Eureka, for 75 guineas. 3-year old fillies, by Camerton, for £49 to £80. The 10 Peruvian llamas, per Light of the Age, in one lot, for £600.

Court of Requests.—£30 Jurisdiction.—The Court will resume its sittings at ten o'clock this morning, with the hearing of the case No. 22, Asher v. Pitt. The Assessors summoned for this day, are Messrs. O. Lockhart, J. Lucas, J.P., and Samuel Lyons, J.P.

Marriages of Minors.—Thomas Brown, Esq., J.P., and Robert Rygate, Esq., J.P., have been appointed by their Honors the Judges to consent to the marriages of persons under the age of twenty-one years, within the district of Hartley.

Marriage Act.—The Rev. Richard Leigh (Church of England), has been registered in conformity with the Act for the celebration of marriages, and for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, in the district of Goulburn.

Great Southern Railway.—The receipts of the Great Southern Line, for the week ended 13th November last, amounted to £1017 8s. 1d., the number of passengers being 6108, of whom 88 were diggers, carried without payment, on account of the Government.

Municipal Representation.—Bourke Ward.—The Right Worshipful the Mayor is the out going Alderman in this Ward. A meeting for the purpose of naming a representative was convened at the Brougham Tavern, Pitt-street, last evening, but the attendance was inconsiderable, and no steps were taken. Fitzroy Ward.—At a meeting held last evening at Hourigan's, Nelson Hotel, William-street, no business transpired beyond the reporting of the Committee's canvass in Mr. Suttone's behalf. The report was highly satisfactory. Cook Ward.—Alderman Murphy met about 150 electors of this ward at the Robin Hood, South Head Road, last evening. Mr. A. Bradford was in the chair. Mr. Benjamin James submitted full details in reference to the attendance of aldermen on their duties during the past year. These showed that Alderman Murphy had been 36 times present and 3 times absent during the sittings of the City Council; whilst as a member of the Improvement Committee he had been 40 times present and 4 times absent; and as a member of the Special Committee, he had attended 19 meetings. A formidable hostility was manifested at the beginning, by a number of working men who thronged the room, and the subject of the late decision with respect to a reduction in the wages of Corporation labourers having been angrily debated. Alderman Northwood (who made a long speech) took upon himself the blame, if any, of having moved in Council, as an amendment, the reduction to 6s. 6d. a day; stating "if they (the parties acting with him) had done anything wrong, they had done it in error." Alderman Murphy vindicated his conduct as an Alderman, asserting that he had voted faithfully, honestly, independently, and impartially. He went into official details in reference to expenditure, and with the view of rebutting the charge brought against him of an interested policy in his conduct, showed that very considerable sums had been bestowed upon the Northern division of the ward, whilst for improvements near his own property, the expenditure had been comparatively trivial. It was resolved eventually, on the motion of Mr. B. James, "That in the opinion of this meeting, Mr. Murphy, by his conduct in the Council during the past two years, has fully entitled himself to the confidence of the electors; and this meeting hereby pledges itself to his re-election." A committee was formed for carrying out the Alderman's re-election.

Choice Parcel of Summer Boots and Shoes, just landed.—John G. Cohen has desired us to invite the attention of boot and shoe buyers, storekeepers, country buyers and others, to his positive unreserved sale of 98 packages of Messrs. J. Davies and Son's summer boots and shoes, at the Bank Auction Rooms, this day, Monday, November 22, comprising an excellent assortment, and all choice goods. To commence at 11 o'clock precisely.—Adv.

Evidence of Young Persons.—Requirements of its Legal Competency.—The Supreme Court of San Francisco delivered a decision on 9th September, in the case of "The People v. Bernel," a notice of which we take from the *Union*, as follows:—"This is a case where the defendant was convicted of the crime of rape, committed upon the person of a child of the age of eight years. On the trial, the Court below permitted, against the objection of the defendant, the child to be sworn and to testify for the prosecution, without any preliminary examination as to her competency. In considering the question as to the competency of the child to testify, the Court hold that it is to be settled, not by age, but by the degree of understanding and knowledge. It is essential that children should possess sufficient intelligence to receive just impressions of the facts respecting which they are examined, sufficient capacity to relate them correctly, and sufficient instruction to appreciate the nature and obligation of an oath. It is for the Court to decide the question of their competency where they are offered as witnesses. If over fourteen years of age, the presumption is that they possess the requisite knowledge and understanding, but if under that age, the presumption is otherwise, and must be removed upon their examination by the Court, or under its direction and in its presence, before they can be sworn. Judgment reversed and cause remanded."

Attack by Indians on the Overland Mail.—The San Francisco *Weekly Bulletin*, of the 11th September, says:—We are informed by telegraph that the Central Overland Mail which left Salt Lake on the 16th August, was attacked by Indians on the 20th of that month, near the first crossing of the Humboldt, and the wagons and mules taken from the conductors, who were afterwards forced to desert the mail-bags themselves. The Indians, after cutting open the mails scattered the letters over the prairie—and some of them had subsequently been picked up in a mutilated state and sent on to Placerville. Had not the conductor and his party defended themselves with coolness and courage, they would doubtless have been massacred by the Indians. As it is, they may be considered as having got off fortunately with their lives. This occurrence can hardly be thought unexpected. From the very first, it has been universally admitted that in order to insure safety on the overland routes it was necessary for the Government to provide a military protection of some sort to the stages. However peaceable the savages generally may be, there is always room to apprehend an attack from some one of the innumerable roving bands that inhabit the Plains and subsist by the uncertain fortunes of the chase, or by robbery; and which cannot be restrained by any other sentiment than that of fear of present punishment. Such Indians will attack the mail parties as often as they can do it with safety, to run off their animals. This first attack upon the Overland Mail should not be allowed to go unpunished. If all the Indians that participated in the robbery were exterminated therefore, it would strike such terror to the hearts of the Indians that the road would be safe for a year or two to come, in all probability. The event demonstrates most clearly the necessity of the cordon of military posts that has so often been talked about.

Dropsy.—The *Abeille Medicale* of the 9th, gives an account of a curious case of ascites abdominalis, in which the patient, aged twenty-two, having been tapped three times, was treated with an injection of iodine in the peritoneum. The composition was as follows:—Water, 200 grammes; iodine of potassium, 3 grammes. The injection produced neither headache nor any other distressing system; a quarter of an hour after the operation, the pulse, which was at eighty before, fell to sixty-eight; a few hours later the patient complained of an acrid and bitter taste in her mouth, but this phenomena was of short duration. On the third day the throat was inflamed, and the patient experienced a difficulty of deglutition, which, however, was easily removed by an astringent gargle. In short, after the fourth day the cure proceeded regularly, and at the end of a fortnight was complete. The patient has now been fourteen months without experiencing a relapse.

Lucknow, 13th August.—During a ride or a drive of an evening along our Boulevards, which is here called Hurrutgunj, the road that leads from Banks's House towards the remains of the old residency, one often meets with an aristocratic old gentleman, in a carriage, a buggy, a dogcart, or on horseback, accompanied by some younger relations, evidently sons or nephews. His features are not of the common order, and the deep respect shown by the younger attendants, whose noble bearing denote their high birth and education, made me too curious to make inquiries concerning him. The prince, for such he is, is Manuoveroo-Dowlah, and the others, his son Mujeed Alli Khan and nephew and son-in-law Aboo Toorut Khan. He is uncle to Wajeed Alli, the ex King of Oude, now in Calcutta, and of course brother to the late King. This Nawab always bore a most excellent character, and was very much liked by all the residents of Lucknow, and is one of the few, perhaps the only one, who bears an unimpeachable character, public as well as private, of the Oude Royal Family. Sir James Outram considered him in the light of a sincere friend, and the Chief Commissioner entertains a high regard for him. He was under the old dynasty prime minister of Oude for several years. During the late disturbances he was badly treated by the rebels, as he was known to be really attached to the British Government. The rebel durbar endeavoured to make him prime minister during their short sway in Lucknow last year, but he was deaf to all entreaties, and made his escape into the British camp. On this he was plundered of all his property, and many of his valuable estates in the city and country were sacked and destroyed. He now enjoys among the English that leisure and quiet he desires to have, and though an excellent specimen of a conscientious Mahomedan, has adopted some of our manners and customs.—*Bombay Gazette.*

IMPOUNDINGS.

Glen Innes.—3rd November. From Stonhenge, by order of Wm. Mitchell Boyd, Esq.: driving 5s per head. Bay horse, WB conjoined near shoulder, small spot on back. Bay filly, Mc near shoulder. Dark bay filly, W over B near shoulder. Grey filly, FR over 5 near shoulder, three white feet. Dark brown filly, CC near shoulder. Dark brown mare, LL near shoulder. Chesnut colt, JC (the C reversed) off shoulder, star on forehead. Light bay filly, 27 over WR near shoulder, C near ribs. Will be sold 2nd December.

Carcoar.—October 28th. Red strawberry bullock, EC off rump and ribs, M off shoulder, top off off ear. Strawberry cow, JR over D near ribs, brand off ribs. White cow, red ears, 3L near shoulder, gL over gL near rump and thigh. Strawberry bull, red neck, JA off rump. Blue and white bullock, near horn off, top off near ear, F-B writing capitals over T off ribs, O off cheek. Red and white heifer, near ear slit, WN near rump. Red calf, white rump, JD off rump, near ear marked. Strawberry calf, JD over J off rump, near ear marked. Strawberry poley cow, short tail, both ears marked, illegible brand off shoulder. Dark brindle cow, EM near rump, like 5 off rump, EM off ribs, MD off shoulder, both ears marked. Red calf, off ear marked, JD off rump. Bull calf, red neck, T8 near thigh, T8 T8 off ribs, both ears marked. Brindle cow, like T8 near ribs, indescribable brand off rump, FORD over indescribable brand off ribs, both ears marked. Bay horse, B over B near shoulder, JA off shoulder. To be sold on 24th November.

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VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.—Dr. Bailey, physician to George the Third, was celebrated for his skill in treating Bilious and Liver Complaints, and has left behind him a very valuable recipe for Antibilious Pills This REDFORD and BURRELL have secured direct through her Majesty's chemist at Windsor who for years made them according to the doctor's prescription. Prepared on by REDFORD and BURRELL (late Foss, Son and Co. 21 Pitt-street Sydney, and sold in boxes at 1s. and 2s. each. Also Gov [illegible] HERALD Office.

LEA and PERRIN'S celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—The undersigned having been appointed agent for this highly esteemed article, purchasers may avoid the numerous imitations by applying to him direct, —through whose agency wholesale dealers may import the sauce direct from Lea and Perrin. S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street.

TO STOREKEEPERS and others.—To be Disposed of, Stock-in-trade, Goodwill, and Lease, of a General Store, in one of the most populous and thriving districts near Sydney. For particulars apply to Mr. JOHN FRAZER, No. 95, York-street; or to Messrs. DREUTLER and CO. Wynyard-lane.

J. G. MARZETTI and SON'S superior London-bottled ALE and PORTER.—CAUTION.—In consequence of the numerous piracies on this old and favourite brand, by persons making use of fictitious labels, Messrs. J. G. Marzetti and Sons have adopted the use of Betts' Patent Metallic Capsule, and none of their beer is genuine unless the cork is so covered and stamped with their name and trade mark.
Shipments of the above to arrive per Forest Monarch and other vessels.
GILFILLAN and CO., 18, Macquarie-place.

450 CASKS Patent Cement and Plaster of Paris cheap. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

120,000 SLATES, best description, cheap. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

IRONBARK TIMBER.—For SALE, by private contract, about 17000 cubic feet of sound, well-seasoned Ironbark Timber, in logs, from 20 to 60 feet lengths, 12 to 15 inches square, at Honeysuckle Point, Newcastle. Apply to WILLIAM WRIGHT.

G. H. GOODLET and CO., General Timber Merchants, Victoria Steam Saw and Moulding Mills, Erskine-street. Branch Yards, 7, Parramatta-street, near Railway Bridge; and Campbelltown Railway Station.

2000 DOORS, glass doors, casements, window sashes, mouldings, architraves, skirting, &c., &c., on hand, and made to order. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street and Parramatta-street.

50,000 BEST Bangor slates, deal battens, weatherboards, scantling, flooring shelving, clear pine, &-inch to 2 inches thick, Baltic deals, solid and cut to order, &c., &c., very cheap. GOODLET and CO.

100,000 FEET Baltic, American flooring and lining boards. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

100,000 FEET Baltic and Oregon deals, boards. W.H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

120,000 FEET saw. Cedar, doors, sashes, mouldings. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

90,000 FEET Clear pine, all thicknesses; pickets, &c. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

250,000 FEET Colonial hardwood, shingles, battens, laths. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

Q U A R T Z.—Quartz Machinery, of every description, made to order. P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sydney Foundry.

SPARS.—New Zealand Kauri, ex Clarendon, from 30 to 90 feet. A. S. WEBSTER, 12, Macquarie-place.

THOMAS MATHEWS and CO. respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public generally to the fact that they have now on hand, at greatly reduced prices, a superior stock of Coals and Firewood. Families supplied at the shortest notice, and satisfaction guaranteed to all customers. Barker-street, foot of Bathurst-street.

TO the PUBLIC GENERALLY.—Observe, the allowance is now made to the extent of two shillings per ton of coals or load of wood, cash on delivery. N.B.—The object is thus to do away with the cost of collection, &c.
Please refer to the price list, below:—
£1 16s. per ton for the best screened Newcastle coals
£1 12s. ditto ditto household coals, recommended
£1 8s. ditto ditto, second quality, very good
13s. blacksmiths', through a large screen
21s. bakers' billet wood, 70 to the load
[illegible] per load for the best ironbark, in billets, junks, or cut
18s. ditto, for second quality of wood
Firewood, coke, and breeze, equally cheap.
N.B.—Weight guaranteed; every bag weighed.
WHITTELL'S Fuel Sheds, Bathurst-street West.

JUST ARRIVED, and for SALE, ex S. G. Glover:
(20) Twenty casks Collins' D handled round point cast-steel shovels, 200 dozen
(25) Twenty-five casks genuine Collins' picks, 50 dozen.
WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf.

NOW LANDING, and on SALE, ex Robertina, from Adelaide—
700 bushels of prime Adelaide wheat
150 tons fine flour, Whitford's brand
70 ditto ditto ditto, Reid and Hughes' ditto.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., 31, Hunter-street.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—Messrs. MACARTHURS', Camden Park.—The undersigned invites attention to the above well known Wines.—Prices as under:—

		Per gall.
	In Wood.	
WHITE WINES—Hogsheads from	... ...	5s. 8d.
Quarters	,, ...	5s. 10d.
Octaves	,, ...	6s. 3d.
	In Bottle.	Per dozen.
In 1, 2, and 3 doz. cases	...	20s. 0d.
RED WINE—	,, ,, ...	26s. 6d.
MUSCAT—	,, ,, ...	40s. 0d.
pints	,, ,, ...	22s. 0d.

Ten per cent. reduction upon the foregoing prices for cash, and bank interest charged upon all accounts after six months.
R. HUTCHINSON, sole agent, Bridge-street, Sydney.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on hand,
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, & widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

HAVANNAH CIGARS, genuine, in and out of bond
Soda-water machines, portable, for family use
Superior optics; opera, marine, pocket glasses; telescopes
Astronomical telescopes, superior, complete with stand
Paperhangings, borders, decorations, gilt mouldings
Wax vestas, saloon matches, floorcloth
Superior London carriages, various, for town or country
Sherry, port wine, claret, brandy, in bulk and bottle.
EDW. ROTTMANN and CO., Circular Quay.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, Straw Bonnets, and Hats, of every description, on SALE, at the Stores of GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., manufacturers and importers, Wynyard-street, Sydney, and 15, Aldermanbury, London.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, ex Leichhardt,
Patna rice, a fine sample
Cossipore sugars
Gunny bags.
KEELE, CAMPBELL, and CO.

BURGUNDY, Chambertin's.—Claret, Chateau Lafitte and Chateau Durfort
Champagne, Moet and Chandon's, and Jaqueson's No 1
Hock and Moselle, of the best brands.
TUCKER and CO., 288, George-street.

STORE CATTLE FOR SALE.—1000 Head, from one year upwards, of equal sexes, sweet well-bred Cattle, deliverable at or near Tamworth, bred from A. A. Company bulls.
GARLAND and BINGHAM, 115, York-street.

STORE CATTLE FOR SALE.—600 Bullocks
700 Cows, well bred and quiet, ages 2 to 6, deliverable on the Harvey Creek, or within 100 miles of it.
GARLAND and BINGHAM.

1000 BULLOCKS FOR SALE, deliverable this side Maiden's Punt.
Terms, liberal.
GARLAND and BINGHAM.

1200 BULLOCKS FOR SALE, deliverable this side of Maiden's Punt.
Terms, liberal. Cattle ready to start.
GARLAND and BINGHAM.

1500 HEAD of mixed Store Cattle for SALE. Ages 2 to 6. Barwin cattle.
Delivery can be made on this side of Namoi.
Terms, liberal.
GARLAND and BINGHAM.

1000 TO 1500, ages and sexes mixed, For SALE.
Good Barwin cattle; all under 6 months given in.
GARLAND and BINGHAM.

3000 FAT WETHERS, the pick of 10,000. Average 60 lb. to 70 lb. each.
GARLAND and BINGHAM.

COLLIERY FOR SALE.—To be SOLD, by private contract, the Hexham Colliery, with 1270 Acres of Land, thickly covered with ironbark timber. There are three workable Seams, proved of the following thickness—4 feet 11½ inches, 3 feet 4½ inches, and 5 feet 3 inches, of the finest description. There are five substantially built huts, large store, blacksmiths' shop, and a four-stall stable on the ground, together with a quantity of useful machinery, which has been used in proving the above seams. This very desirable property is within two miles of the Great Northern Railway Station at Hexham, to which a tramway could be made at a trifling cost, the nature of the ground offering little difficulty. Title, unexceptionable. Apply to WILLIAM WRIGHT, Newcastle; or JOHN GIBBONS, Bligh-street, Sydney.

TO SQUATTERS STOREKEEPERS, and others—In quantities either to suit Wholesale or Retail Buyers. —Fine calcined magnesia, Turkey rhubarb, carbonate of soda, tartaric acid, cream of tartar; seidlitz, lemonade, and ginger beer powders, and lemon kali; Townsend's sarsaparilla, Holloway's pills and ointment, James's blistering ointment, Leeming's essence, castor oil (in pints and half-pints); Rowland's kalydor, macassar oil, and odonto; brown and white Windsor soap, Rimmell's lavender, toilette vinegar and hair oils, essence of lemon, bergamotte, oil of peppermint, cloves, almond, and all other essential oils. Family aperient mixture, in pints and half-pints; antibilious aperient family pills, quinine, strychnine, morphine, sulphur, bluestone, turpentine, saltpetre, epsom salts, &c.; and every other drug and chemical of undeniable purity. DAYRELL and CO., wholesale, retail, and manufacturing chemists, George-street, opposite the Cathedral, Sydney.

HENRY'S Australian Worm Powders, a never-failing remedy, 6d. each. 629, George-st., opposite Haymarket.

GUINNESS'S XXX DUBLIN PORTER, warranted genuine. Also,
London bottled ale and porter, various brands
Kinahan's Dublin LL whisky, equal to any brand.
H. MACHEN and CO., 183, Pitt-street.

TO CAPITALISTS, Speculators, and others.—To be SOLD, by private contract, the Estate of Parkhall, the country seat of the late Surveyor-General, Colonel Sir T. Livingston Mitchell, situated twelve miles south of Campbelltown, and about one mile from the line of railway through Douglass Park. The improvements, which have cost upwards of £15,000, comprise the mansion known as Livingston Towers, a massive structure, castellated, and in the gothic style; lawns, vineyard, gardens, orange orchard, cleared paddocks, dams, &c., &c., &c. The land, which is of the richest quality, and watered perhaps better than any in the colony, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and the house and grounds, with as much land less than 8000 acres as may be required; the premises are in the most complete order, and would form a fitting home for the family of a man of wealth and distinction. For particulars apply to Mr. MITCHELL, near Appin. N.B.—Parties wishing to view the property are recommended to leave Sydney by the first train, and take horse from Campbelltown, when, if necessary, they can return to Sydney the same day.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY'S SALES.

At Burt and Co.'s Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Monday, at 11 o'clock.
8 very fine young horses, from Muswellbrook
4 large powerful draught horses, from ditto
A handsome grey saddle and harness cob
Several able harness horses
And 25 various others.
Also,
A number of gigs, dogcarts, spring carts, drays, trucks, and saddlery.

Superior young Horses.

Just arrived from Muswellbrook.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock.
Twelve very fine young horses, just arrived from Muswellbrook.
They are all well broken to saddle, and some to harness. Amongst them are three draught colts and a handsome grey cob.

Goodwill, License, Stock-in-Trade, Furniture, Sundries, 40 Horses, Milking Cows, Carts, Drays, &c., at the Homebush Inn, Parramatta Road.

BURT and CO. are instructed by the executor of the estate of the late William Cutts to sell by auction, on the premises, Parramatta Road, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
The goodwill, license, stock-in-trade, household furniture, bar fittings, and sundries of the Homebush Inn. Also,
40 horses
3 cows
Drays
Carts
Harness, saddles and bridles, &c.
Amongst the horses will be found some fine powerful well-bred hackneys, and a number of draught colts.
The Sale will commence immediately on the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from Sydney. Catalogues can be obtained from the auctioneers. Luncheon provided.

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular sale by auction every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

Horses.—Just arrived.

MR. S. WOOLLER has received instructions from Thos. Brown, Esq., to sell by auction at the New Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely,
7 young sound horses, just arrived from the Hunter River, all broken-in to saddle, single and double harness, 4 to 6 years old, in excellent condition; among them are some good cart and gig horses, to be sold without reserve.
Terms, cash.

Horses, &c.

THIS DAY.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the New Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely,
By order of a gentleman,
1 handsome dapple brown horse, 4 years old, 15 hands, broken-in to saddle and harness, excellent in gig
1 bay horse, 16 hands high, 4 years old, subject to any fair trial
1 black horse, 4 years old, 16 hands high, good in gig or cart, subject to trial with a ton up Druitt-street
1 handsome bay cob, suitable for town use—very quiet; no vice
A team of 6 horses and harness, all subject to trial
Pair of handsome piebald mares, 4 and 5 years old, subject to any fair trial
30 other useful horses, all broken-in
Spring carts, dogcarts, gigs, carriages, carts, and harness, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. J. Armstrong, V. S., can be consulted daily at this establishment.

Unreserved Drapery Sale.

TUESDAY, November 23rd.

Choice Shipment of New Summer Drapery, Dresses, Ready Made Clothing, &c.
To Drapers, Outfitters, Milliners, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his New Rooms, 293, George-street, on TUESDAY, 23rd November, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
A choice shipment, just landed, comprising
Ladies' and girls' underclothing
Stripe and check leno's
10-4, 11-4, 12-4, toilet quilts
Toilet covers (pink, white, and blue)
8-4, 9 4, victoria baize, and printed baize
Printed delaines, check chalits
Muslin and balzorine robes
Military stripe robes, check mohairs
Parasols, kid gloves, French flowers
Black glace and moire mantles, millinery, bonnets
Women's white cotton hose, brown half-hose
Rough browns, cotton handkerchiefs
Coutille stays, cap fronts, ruches
Fancy stripe and check silks, silk serge
White and regatta shirts, W. and B.
Fancy quilting vestings, braces
Fancy doeskins, bordered angolas
Black grace and fancy cravats, merino shirts
American duck, white counterpanes
Black and coloured alpacas, and silk warp coats
Shepherd's plaid and tweed sacs
Men's brown and white drill trousers
Ditto white cantoon and gamboon ditto
Boys' and youths' fancy doe trousers
Ditto doeskin and figured silk vests
4-4 white china matting, druggets
Panama hats, black silk ditto, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Superior Foreign Brandy.
To be Sold without Reserve.
Next THURSDAY, the 25th November, at 11 o'clock.

Important to Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, by order of the importers, on the above day, at the Stores of Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co., Walker's Wharf
(To close the consignment).
157 quarter-casks finest foreign dark brandy, in bond.
Terms at sale.

Wines, Spirits, &c.
Preliminary Notice.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, next THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The balances of various shipments of wines, spirits, beer, &c.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale of Boots and Shoes.
118 Trunks and Packages of James Davies and Sons' Choice Summer Goods.

Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 23rd.

Important to the Trade, Country Buyers, and Shippers.

FRITH and PAYTEN are favoured with instructions from the importers (Messrs. R. Towns and Co.), to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on the above date, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
118 trunks and packages of the choice summer goods, from the house of James Davies and Sons, consisting of
Gents' best patent calf wellingtons
Ditto ditto ditto princes boots
Ditto ditto light calf wellingtons
Ditto ditto ditto ditto bevils
Ditto ditto ditto ditto pegged ditto
Ditto ditto princes boots
Ditto ditto kip ditto, bradded
Ditto all calf boots, E.S.
Ditto patent ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, mock button pieces
Ditto best kid top ditto ditto
Ditto russet calf boots, E.S.
Gents' best mock balmorals, E.S.
Ditto fancy cloth boots, E.S., mock button pieces
Ditto best memel boots, E.S., enamelled, goloshed
Ditto ditto ditto calf, goloshed
Ditto best patent Oxford shoes, E.F.
Ditto ditto ditto, to lace
Ditto calf ditto to lace, and E.F.
Men's fine light calf bluchers, plain, extra, laces
Ditto calf bluchers, brass bradded
Ditto ditto ditto, high backs, bradded
Ditto kip ditto, ditto ditto, rough ditto
Youths' and boys' calf prince's boots, 10-4
Ditto ditto memel boots, E.S.
Ditto ditto calf bluchers, bradded, extra, laces
Ditto ditto kip ditto, ditto ditto
Women's calf lace boots, 3 to 8, brass bradded
Women's cordovan ditto, ditto
Girls' ditto ditto, 10 to 2
Ladies' best bronze and black kid slippers and sandals
Ditto best patent calf slippers and sandals, B.B.
Ditto ditto ditto channels
Ditto ditto ditto, patent fronts
Ditto best cashmere boots, patent fronts, E.S.
Ditto ditto ditto, to lace
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto, plain fronts
Ditto ditto ditto, to lace
Ditto ditto coloured ditto, patent fronts, E.S., military heels
Ditto ditto ditto, spring heels
Ditto ditto ditto, plain fronts, E.S., military heels
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto, spring heels
Ditto light summer cashmere boots, plain and patent fronts, E.S.
Ditto black cashmere French boots, to lace
Women's coloured cashmere ditto, to lace
Ditto cloth boots, patent goloshed, to lace
Girls' best patent calf shoes and straps, 10 to 4
Ditto ditto cashmere boots, E.S., 10-13 and 6-9
Ditto ditto kid ditto ditto, ditto, 10-13 and 6-9
Ditto ditto black and bronze morocco balmoral boots, 10-13
Girls' best cordovan boots, welts, T.P.H., 10-13 and 6-9
Ditto ditto ditto patent pumps
Children's best patent calf shoes and straps, 2-5 and 6-9
Ditto ditto pumps
Ditto coloured kid shoes and straps, 2-5
Ditto coloured roan boots, 2-5
Ditto best cashmere boots, E.S., 5-9
Ditto ditto 6-9
Ditto balmoral boots, T.P.H., 6-9
Ditto cashmere boots, ditto
Ditto memel calf boots, to button, T.P.H., 6-9
Ditto best cashmere boots, to button, and E.S., 2-5
Ditto coloured ditto ditto, 2-5
Ditto bronze balmoral, ditto, T.P.H., 3-5
Ditto goat ditto ditto, 3-5
Ladies' velvet slippers, chenille bound
Ditto Berlin ditto
Ditto Margate and carpet ditto
Men's Margate, buff, and roan ditto.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Boots and Shoes.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Free Trader, from Liverpool.

To the Trade and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
20 trunks boots and shoes, all more or less damaged by sea water:
JP&L
611—50 pairs coloured Swiss bluchers
612—50 ditto ditto ditto
613—50 ditto gents' kid top boots, E.S.
614—50 ditto ditto mock balmorals, E.S.
615—50 ditto enamelled hide boots, E.S.
616—80 ditto oxford shoes
24 ditto enamelled slippers, welts
617—50 ditto calf boots, E.S.
618—36 ditto youths' bluchers, 1 to 4
36 ditto calf oxford shoes
30 ditto 10 to 13 ditto ditto
619—36 ditto light calf wellingtons
620-23—4 trunks, each 36 pairs ditto ditto
624—50 pairs kip bluchers
625-7—3 trunks, each 50 pairs ditto
628—50 pairs best calf bluchers
629—20 pairs gents' drab cloth boots
12 ditto kid button boots
6 ditto mock balmorals
630—36 sample pairs of the above.
Terms, cash.

Important Announcement.
Extensive Sale by Auction of General Merchandise, at the Stores of Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., Margaret-street.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd December, 1858, at 11 o'clock.

A desirable Opportunity for the Trade to lay in Stocks.
The special attention of Merchants in Sydney and the neighbouring colonies, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotel-keepers, Publicans, Tea Dealers, Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Speculators, and others is most particularly invited to this great and unreserved auction sale, which will most positively take place on the above day.
To close sundry shipments.
Graham's finest old Port Wine, from double to five diamonds, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarters
Bruno, Silva, and Co.'s old and rich four diamond Port, in quarter-casks
Kopke's very superior and fine fruity Port, from double to four diamonds, Butler's and other well known brands
Superior and old pale Golden Sherry, in hogsheads and cases
Claret, of the finest quality
Martell's and Central Vineyard Co.'s very old and choice Dark and Pale Brandy
Faure and Co.'s finest Pale Brandy, in cases
Superior Pale Brandy, ditto
Key, JDKZ, and anchor brand Geneva, in half and whole cases
Bass', Fulton's, Meakin's, and Nottingham and Burton Ales
Fulton's Edinburgh Ale
Byass' Bottled Ale and Stout
Edwards' Bottled Stout
Most superior Congous, ex Elizabeth and Velos
Fine Teas
Manila, Ceylon, Plantation, and Java Coffee
Manila Cigars, Manila Cordage
Havannah shaped Cigars
Price's No. 1 Sperms, 1857 Kent Hops, Split Peas
Liverpool Soap, and sundry parcels of late shipments of Oilmen's Stores.

FRITH and PAYTEN have the pleasure of announcing to the trade generally, that they are instructed by the importers to bring to unreserved sale, by auction, at the Stores, on the above day,
The undermentioned parcel of goods, all of which will be sold to the highest bidders,
Graham's fine old port, double-diamond to five diamonds, in pipes and hogsheads and quarter-casks
Bruno, Silva, and Co.'s four diamond port, in quarter-casks
Kopke's double-diamond to four diamonds old rich port, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Burdon's sherry, in cases and hogsheads
1500 cases choicest claret
20 hogsheads Martell's old dark brandy
10 ditto Central Vineyard Company fine DK brandy
500 cases Faure and Co.'s old pale brandy, each 1 dozen
200 ditto fine pale ditto ditto
300 ditto JDKZ geneva, low strength
100 half-cases ditto, ditto
300 cases key ditto, ditto
100 ditto anchor ditto, ditto
30 hogsheads Bass' No. 3 Burton ale
200 ditto Meakin's ditto
100 ditto Nottingham ditto
20 ditto Fulton's Edinburgh ditto
400 casks Byass' ale and porter, 1857 bottling
100 ditto Edwards' superior stout.
Ex Elizabeth and Velos,
200 chests finest congou
300 half-chests ditto
150 boxes ditto, the only parcel new in the market
150 ditto young hyson and other fine teas, at present much required
30 tons finest Ceylon, plantation, Manila, and Java coffee
40 cases No. 2 old Manila cigars
20 ditto Havannah-shaped Manila
10 tons Manila cordage, from 1 to 7 inch
200 boxes Price's No. 1 sperms
40 pockets superior Kent hops, 1857
15 barrels split peas
10 tons Steel's crown and feather brand Liverpool soap
Several parcels sardines, pickles, sauces, York hams, Hampshire bacon, assorted oilmen's stores and groceries.
Terms at sale.

Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. J. M. HUGHES will sell, by public auction, on MONDAY, 29th November, 1858, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, 275, Castlereagh-street,
The undermentioned unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. John Benson, of Castlereagh-street, on the dates specified as under:—
1858.
April 14—Gold lever watch 8605, coat
15—Quilt
17—Snuff box, quilt, 9 pairs men's boots, 6 ditto boots
19—Dress piece, pair boots, pair boots and vest
Silver watch 7519
20—Silver watch 1821, sundry tools
21—Silver watch and chain 59480, gold ring, book
22—Black silk dress and 2 bedgowns, 3 gold rings
26—Silver geneva watch 239, quilt, and 2 dozen spoons
27—Silver watch 7874
28—Dress, black silk dress and petticoat, dress and petticoat
29—Gold toothpick
30—Silver watch 38906
May 1—Dress and sundries, pair boots, coat and vest, 4 pairs boots, dress and sundries
3—Dress, crape shawl in box, dress, dress and coat
4 books in case, silver watch and chain 1385
2 coats and 2 vests
4—Coat, dress, 3 gold rings
6—Coat, dress and sundries
8—Coat
10—2 dress pieces, pair wellington boots
11—3 cotton gowns, silver watch 11566
12—Keeper ring, remnants of cloth
13—5 books, 2 dresses
14—Gold watch chain, silver watch and gold chain 99
15—2 dress remnants, gold brooch
17—2 yards cloth, set of bench planes, 4 saws and oilstone
Dress and sundries, gold watch and chain 4001
Silver watch and chain 4291
18—Dress and shawl, coat
19—Gold watch and chain in case
20—Gold chain and dress
21—Silver watch 24991, gold watch 15418
22—Gold watch in case 5587, pair blankets
Silver watch and chain 2068, gold ring
24—Dress and 9 pieces, silver watch, guard, and ring, 719
25—Trousers and sundries, quilt, petticoat, and shirt
Coat and 2 pairs trousers
26—Silver watch 5609
27—Trousers and vest
Silver watch 6059
29—Pair trousers, gold watch and chain 10495
Clock, silver snuff box
30—Gold watch 767
31—2 pairs boots, ring, gold locket, and chain
June 2—Dress shawl, and parasol, plough and bead plane
Silk dress piece
3—Plough plane, 2 bead, and tenon saw, dress piece
Silver watch 6224, and chain, 2 dresses, quilt
2 dresses, silver watch and chain
Silver watch 6781, silk mantle and night gown
5—Basket tools, 5 jackets and 6 pairs boots, coat, vest, &c., 3 pairs trousers, gold ring, dress and white crape shawl
7—Gold watch and chain 994, coat and vest, gun
8—3 silver watches and specimens, trousers and vest
9—Pair earrings in case, mantle, dress piece and shawl
De laine dress and shawl
10—Silver watch 5579, skirt and jacket
11—Silver watch 6980, silver geneva watch 7139
Brooch, seal, chain, and silver locket, silver watch 3491
Black satin dress
12—2 dress pieces, 2 remnants, locket
Nightgown, &c.
14—3 silver watches 8848, 7759, 2462, silver watch 9784
Coat
15—Silver watch 85476, 2 dresses, &c.
16—2 gold rings, brooch
17—Silver watch 4338, shawl and dress
18—2 shirts and sundries, dress
19—Child's dress and sundries, dress piece, dress, table cloth, and sundries
Dress and mantle coat, 8 tweed vests
21—Silver watch 35137, silver watch and chain 4103
Black velvet vest, 5 silver spoons and veil
Locket, 2 rings, and 3 studs, delaine dress and mantle
Silk dress piece
22—Plough and bead plane, 2 girls' dresses and mantles
Silver watch and chain 5838
24—Vest, silver geneva watch 41796
26—Gold lever watch 15973, 3 chemises and 2 petticoats
Gold ring, dress and shawl
28—5 silver spoons and glazier's diamond
Night gown, 2 chemise, &c.; pair armlets
Silver lever watch 365, silver lever watch 6484
Coat, vest and remnant
30—Trousers and vest, vest, pair trousers
July 1—2 pair wellington boots, silver watch, no number
2—Gold ring, 8 sheets
3—Dress, 2 handkerchiefs and veil, gold ring
Silver watch and chain 6777, 2 table cloths and sundries
Work-box and blotting case, gold watch and ring 83173
5—Silver watch and chain 4021, 3 tablecloths, visite and trousers
Merino dress, 2 dresses and mantle, 2 coats and 5 pair trousers
6—Trousers and vest, de laine dress, pair earrings
Coat and pair boots, remnant of cloth and sundries
7—Child's ring, &c., silver watch 4807, remnant black silk
6 planes, hats and neck tie
8—Coat and dress, 2 brooches, in case, 2 coats and pair trousers
Gold ring, gold watch and albert 84666
Barege dress and jacket, dress piece
Silk dress and mantle
9—Chemise and keeper ring, quilt, trousers and sundries
Coat, watch 2333, and albert, pair boots
10—Silver gilt watch 4457, and gold ring, silver watch 16389, chain, 1 ring, and pin, coat
Plough, and 5 bead planes, silk mantle
Gold watch 8,018
12—Trousers and handkerchief, gold ring, 2 gold rings
Gold watch 34121 53,641 and albert, pair of trousers
Pair trousers, silver watch 5081, 2 dresses
13—Silver lever watch 20064, and guard, shawl
Dress, coat, and trousers
14—Black silk dress, curtains, and sundries
Black satin dress, child's dress, coat, and ring
15—Silver watch 2233, dress, and shawl, silver watch 3337
Silver watch 2400, and chain, plough, and 5 bead planes
16—2 children's dresses, gold brooch, and ring
17—Gold watch and chain 19,386, silver watch 482
7 remnants, and 4 silk handkerchiefs, petticoat, and 3 frocks
Gold ring
18—Black dress, coat, and trousers, pair gold earrings, and 4 rings in case
Silver watch 1809, and chain
19—Dress, and 2 sheets
20—Silver watch 44,294, black satin dress
20—Crape shawl, silver watch 7224
3 blankets, &c.
21—Coat, ring
22—4 pairs trousers, coat, vest, and 2 pairs trousers
Silver watch 8888, merino dress and 8 widths satin
3 silk dress pieces, and 4 ditto remnants
23—Silk dress
24—Silver watch 8451, 2 silk visites, dress, and quilt
Gold watch 216584, gold chain
26—Plaid dress, brooch and pin
27—Silver watch 4417, and keeper ring, violin in case
Cloth mantle, coat and trousers
28—Gold watch and chain, in case, 5705, signet ring
Diamond ring in box, brooch
29—Gold watch and chain 24416
30—Gold albert, pair boots and sheet, 2 dresses
31—4 dresses, coat, white lace dress
Coat and vest, 8 pieces baby-clothes, coat.
Also, 600 bundles of 5 shillings and under.
Terms, cash.

Rosewood, Walnut, and Mahogany Pianofortes,
By Messrs. Nutting and Addison, Pianoforte Manufacturers to the Queen and H. R. H. Prince Albert.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.
To the Musical Community, Buyers of Pianos, Connoisseurs, and others.
Intending Purchasers are informed that the whole of the pianos are landed, and on view at the Rooms. Buyers are requested to inspect the same.
No reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 25th November, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
12 cases of pianofortes, from Messrs. Nutting and Addison, comprising
Rosewood, boudoir, piccolo pianofortes, 6¾ octaves
Mahogany, ditto, ditto
Walnut, ditto, ditto
Rosewood, full size, ditto, ditto, ditto
Ditto, cottage, ditto
Walnut, piccolo, ditto, &c., &c.
The Auctioneer can confidently recommend the above shipment of Pianos. Parties requiring a really good instrument should attend the sale, as they have been selected with the greatest care by a competent party at home expressly to suit the colonial climate, and will be sold to the highest bidder.
Terms at sale.

The Cargo of the Amiens, from Bremen.
Comprising
Brandy, in draught
Ditto, in case
Rum
Port Wine, Hock
St. Julien Claret
Geneva
Hops, Westphalia Hams
Polished Chairs, &c.
To Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Kirchner and Co., to offer, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, November 30th, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of the cargo of the Amiens, from Bremen, consisting of
A in triangle over C—15 cases fine cognac brandy
B and Co.—500 cases brandy
C 1—250 ditto ditto
1—125 ditto ditto
2—125 ditto ditto
C in triangle — 20 hogsheads ditto
00 in triangle —109 quarter-casks ditto
R in triangle — 2 puncheons rum
2 ditto ditto
S in triangle—2 ditto barcelona spirit
13 quarter-casks brandy
5 ditto ditto
271 cases Longuevie pale brandy
160 ditto old port wine
159 ditto "Dom de Chaney" hock
65 ditto "Rudesheimer Berg ditto
295 ditto St. Julien claret
20 hogsheads geneva
20 bales hops
20 casks Westphalia hams
12 cases polished chairs, &c., &c.
For unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, November 23rd, 1858.

Stationery, Brushware
Perfumery, Surgical Instruments
Ladies' Reticules, Bags, and Purses
Jewellery, Paintings
Boots and Shoes, Drapery
Haberdashery, China Goods
Musical and Work Boxes, &c., &c., &c.
To Dealers in Brushware, Perfumers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, 23rd November, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
15 packages of the undermentioned goods, consisting of
Hair, shaving, tooth, and clothes brushes
Assorted perfumery
Surgical instruments
Bracelets, terrestial globes
Thermometers, gold and silver beads
Smelling bottles, pincushions
Paper weights, vases, thimbles
Portemonnaies, earrings, cigar cases
Albums, meerschaum pipes, shoe horns
Spectacles, ornaments
Clocks, chandeliers, bronze statuettes
Card cases, crochet needles
Snuff-boxes, sponges
Pistols, guns, rifles
Coffee services, candlesticks
Gold smelters, inkstands
Paintings, haberdashery
Paper weights, china ornaments
Crystal candlesticks and vases
Tableau paintings
Plated knives and forks
Pocketbooks, tooth powder
Glove boxes, looking glasses
Haberdashery, jewellery
Musical and work boxes
Papier mache inkstands, and
Various other useful articles.
Terms at sale.

Important and Unreserved Sale of
Fancy Goods
Combs, Night Lights
Baskets, Dolls
Accordeons
Magic Lanterns
Looking-glasses, &c.
Also, Coloured, Glass, Agath Marbles.

To Dealers in Fancy Goods, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the importers to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 23rd November, at 11 o'clock precisely,
25 packages of the undermentioned new goods, just landed, consisting of—
Back, side, and rack combs
Parlour brooms, dusters
Nightlights
Fancy baskets
Accordeons
Tin toys
Dolls, dressed in silk, barege, muslin, &c.
Leather, wooden, and china dolls
Children's assorted toys
Ditto zinc trumpets
Ditto kitchens
Ditto guns, gilt watch chains
Ditto salvers
Ditto tin furniture
Glass boxes with magnetic toys
Magic lanterns
Dissolving glasses
Small wooden, zinc, and shaving, looking glasses
Gold leaf.
Also,
2 packages of superior china, agathe, glass, and coloured marbles.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Winfred Patent Iron Bedsteads.
To Upholsterers, Furniture Dealers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
Just landed, ex Vimeira.
Positively without reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY next, November 25th, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
25 cases Winfred patent iron bedsteads, viz.—
5 6 x 2 6 japanned cane bedstead
6 0 x 3 0 ditto dark blue ditto
3 0 x 6 6 japanned cane bedsteads
3 6 x 6 6 ditto, cane, blue and emerald green, brass vases and castors
4 6 x 6 6 ditto ditto
4 6 x 6 6 ditto cane, drab, dark blue, ditto, brass vases, castors, and ornaments
4 6 x 2 3 ditto blue, emerald green ditto, &c., &c.
The above are a first-rate lot of bedsteads. Intending buyers are requested to come and view them prior to the day and morning of the sale.
Terms at sale.

Floorcloth.
Unreserved Sale of 20 Cases of Floorcloth, an excellent quality, all new and choice patterns.
To Upholsterers, Furniture Dealers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 25th November, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Just landed, ex La Hogue,
20 cases of very superior floorcloth, all new and choice patterns.
Terms at sale.

Gammon's Cut Glassware
Earthenware.
To Earthenware Dealers, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, November 24th, 1858, at 11 o'clock,
Just landed,
25 packages Gammon's elegant cut glassware, comprising
Decanters, water jugs, wines
Finger glasses, tumblers, goblets
Jellies and custards, salts, &c., &c.
Assorted crates of earthenware, viz.,
Stone china jugs, gilt, 4 sizes
Ditto ditto ditto, dip, ditto
Ditto jugs, figured, ditto
F.R. and mulberry bowls, 12-24
China breakfast services, white and gold
Ditto label mugs
White and printed chambers
Chair pans, 5, 6, 7
Granite and gold bowls, saucers, and plates.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Glassware.
To Earthenware Dealers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, November 24th, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Ex Granite City,
10 packages glassware, consisting of
Heavy prism tumblers
1-5th quart Prince Arthur ditto
Royal diamond ditto
Manchester ditto
Octagon ditto
6-flute taper ditto.
Terms at sale.

Moderator Chimneys.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, November 24th, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
2 cases moderator chimneys.
Terms at sale.

New Zealand Potatoes.

To Potato Dealers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, November 22, 1858, at half-past 10 o'clock,
8 tons (more or less) New Zealand potatoes.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 22nd November, 1858.

Auction Sale of Messrs. J. Davies and Sons' Summer Boots and Shoes.
To Boot and Shoe Trade, Country Buyers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from the Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co. to sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, November 22nd, 1858, at 11 o'clock prompt,
98 trunks Messrs. J. Davies and Sons' summer boots and shoes, just landed ex Granite City, comprising—
SH over Co. in diamond,
650—Jockey boots, with and without tops
651—Stout drovers' ditto
652-60 Wellington boots, chiefly light calf, for summer
661-69—Prince ditto, ditto, ditto
670-79—Elastic side ditto, various descriptions
680-94—Blucher boots, light calf and kip
695—Watertights ditto, rough bradded
700-1—Patent and calf leather oxonians
702-9—Youths' and boys' boots, various kinds
710-14—Women's and girls' calf lacing boots, bradded
715-25—Ladies' black and coloured cashmere kid top boots, elastic sides, part military heels
726-27—Ladies' patent leather slippers and sandals
728-30—Girls' cashmere and cordovan boots
731-46—Children's boots and shoes in every variety, and of excellent quality
747-51—Ladies' and gentlemen's morning slippers, of various descriptions.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, November 30th.

Deals
Boards
Pitch
Tar
Coal Tar, &c., &c.
Portion of the Cargo of the Amiens.
To Timber Merchants, Shipowners, Ship Chandlers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Messrs. Kirchner and Co. to sell, on Botts' Wharf, near Dawes' Battery, on TUESDAY, November 30th, 1858, at half-past 2 o'clock precisely,
Portion of the cargo of the Amiens, viz.—
DEALS,
142 deals, 10½ x 4
511 ditto, 10½ x 3
29 ditto, 9 x 4
24 ditto, 10½ x 4
323 ditto, 9 x 3
288 ditto, 7 x 2½
BOARDS.
1570 boards, 9½ x 1
460 ditto, ditto
1130 ditto, ditto
2040 ditto, 8½ x 1
940 ditto, 8½ x 1
88 ditto, 7 x 1
PITCH, TAR, &c.
300 casks pitch
130 casks tar
97 ditto coal tar, &c., &c.
The above will be landed and stacked, in a few days, when intending purchasers are invited to inspect this shipment of timber.
Terms, liberal.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, and others.

TUESDAY, 23rd instant.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
Superior port wine, in wood and bottle
Ditto sherry ditto, in ditto ditto
Brandy
Rum, Jamaica and E. I.
Allsopp's ale and porter, bottled by Friend, pints and quarts
Bryant and Davies' cyder
Morice, Cox, and Co.'s ale and porter, and
Sundry other lots.
Full particulars of which will appear in Monday's issue.
Terms at sale.

Australian Gas Light Company's Shares.
For Absolute Sale.
At the City Mart, on THURSDAY, 9th December, at 11 o'clock.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to offer, for unreserved sale by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 9th December, at 11 o'clock,
145 new shares in the Australian Gas Light Company, being the remainder of the new shares now undisposed of.
Terms at sale.

Delightful Site, overlooking Paddington Heights.
A beautiful Plot of Land, overlooking Elizabeth Bay and the Harbour, from Manly Beach to Government House, with Four Buildings erected on the same, adjoining the Gavan Duffy Hotel, near Ormonde House, on the Hill opposite the Military Barracks, at Paddington.
For absolute Sale.
At the City Mart, 362, George-street,
On THURSDAY, 9th December.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to submit for unreserved sale by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY, 9th December, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the said colony of New South Wales, in the county of Cumberland, and parish of Alexandria, (part of the Paddington Estate), commencing at the north side of the South Head Road, distant one hundred feet west from the south-west corner of the premises called Juniper Hall, bounded towards the south by that road fifty feet, towards the west by a line one hundred and thirty feet to a carriage road dividing it from lot No. 4, towards the north by that carriage road fifty feet, and towards the east by a line one hundred and thirty feet to the commencing point on the South Head Road, dividing it from No. 6 allotment, on which are erected several buildings, occupied by Mr. Murray, part of which were erected for a coachmaker's establishment, and others for private dwellings.
_ Further particulars may be ascertained on application to the Auctioneers.
Terms at sale.

Books.
Ex Lansdowne and Overland Mail.
From the celebrated publishers, Low, Son, and Marston, London.

For Unreserved Sale on THURSDAY, 25th November.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction on THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
Nine cases new and popular books—catalogues of which are being prepared, and will be ready on the day before the sale.
List of a few of those first to hand:
Hunchback of Notre Dame, History of a Flirt, Younger Son, Hussar, Man at Arms, all Captain Mayne Reid's Works, Frankenstein, Brambletye House, all G. P. R. James' works, Rose, or the Black Tulip; Forfeit Hand, Curse of the Black Lady, Queen's Necklace, Two Dianas, Monte Christo, Phantom Regiment, all Dumas' works, all Albert Smith's works, D'Israeli's works, Christopher Tadpole, Jane Eyre, Shirley, Tenant of Wildfell Hall, Old Dower House, Mrs. Trollope's works, Hook's works, Lover's works, Man of Many Friends, Winny Darling, Arctic Cruise, Rose Clark, by Fanny Fern; Rose de Blaquiere, Deserted Wife, Aspen Court
Belford Regis
Dickens' Works
New Dictionary of Quotations
Duff's Indian Rebellion, Crisis in the Punjaub
New Yorker in Foreign Office
Dean's Manual of Firearms
Boys' and Girls' Companion, Woman's Life, Pepys' Diary, Lyra Germanica, M'Leod's Notes on the Surgery of the Crimean War, Principles and Practice of Veterinary Medicine, Types of Womanhood, Noel Humphrey, Butterfly Vivarium, Handy Helps, Tales from Blackwood, Smyth's Manual of Obstetics, Krumacher's Parables, Wilson's Tales of the Borders, Family Friend, Cassell's Art Treasures, Macaulay's England, vol. 7; Will be Marry Her, the Cardinal, &c.
Terms at sale.

Handsome Full-sized Bagatelle Board.
For Positive Sale.

Large Superior-made Slate Slab Bagatelle Board, with all the latest improvements—admirably adapted for Clubs or Private use.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock—first lot to be offered,
A large handsome slate slab bagatelle board, 10 feet by 3 feet 9 inches, mahogany stand, carved legs, green baize cover, with ivory balls, cues, marking board, spirit level, and all the latest improvements; will be on view at the Auction Mart two days prior to sale.
_ To clubs and private parties requiring a first-class board, the present is an opportunity rarely met—being one of the best ever imported into this colony.
Terms at sale.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

Household Furniture and Effects.
Pitt-street, Redfern.

F. E. RISHWORTH has received instructions from the trustees of the late Edward M'Donald, Esq., to sell by public auction, on the premises, corner of Pitt and Redfern streets, Redfern, on WEDNESDAY, 24th November, at eleven o'clock,
Household furniture and effects, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

MR. JOSEPH JAGELMAN will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of Pitt and Park street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, looking glasses, pictures, plated cruet and pickle frames, knives and forks, wire and block tin dish covers, men's, boys', and women's boots and shoes, clothing, guns, cash boxes, spoons, handsaws, brace and bits, gimlets, tape measures, and lots of sundries.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock.
By order of the Official Assignee, John Morris, Esq.
In the Insolvent Estate of William Wright, Soap and Candle Maker, Pitt-street.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from John Morris, Esq., assignee, to sell by public auction, on the premises, Pitt-street, known as Wright's soap and candle factory, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The entire plant and stock-in-trade, the whole for imperative sale.
*** The entire plant is unquestionably one of the most complete in the candle and soap manufacture in any of the colonies of New South Wales. It will be sold imperatively, on account of the creditors; therefore, capitalists, tradesmen, and others generally, are especially invited to take notice of this rare opportunity of at once engaging in a business for years established, which alone requires a small capital to ensure success. The assignee is compelled to sell to the highest bidder.
The PLANT consists of—
Two large soap pans, complete
Candle pans, ditto
Eight metal tanks
Ten soap frames
Seventy-five mould frames
Two patent scales
One rosin tank
Two pumps
Ladles, skimmers, &c.
The STOCK consists of—
200 barrels of rosin
10 tons of soda ash
A quantity of salt, palm oil, &c.
The FURNITURE consists of—Two cheffoniers, two chests of drawers, one rosewood round table, one cedar table, one square table, two washstands, one dressing-table, three tables, twelve chairs, one iron bedstead, one four-post bed-tead, two clocks, one writing desk, one lady's writing desk, one whatnot, one bookshelf, lot of books, three pair candlesticks, 25 pictures, kitchen utensils, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

To Saddlers.
Superior Saddlery, Harness, &c.

R. P. RICHARDSON will sell by auction, at his Stores, Pitt-street, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 22nd November, at 11 o'clock,
Five cases and three casks superior saddlery, harness, &c., comprising
Best ladies' quilted saddles, with furniture complete
Gentlemen's hogskin ditto, ditto
Pelham and snaffle bridles
Brass and plated gig and cart harness
Hames, breeching bands, bullock hobbles
Harness liquid composition and polishing paste, &c., &c.
*** The above will be on view on Saturday, the 20th instant.
Terms at sale.

By order of the Mortgagee.
For absolute Sale.
The "Sawyers' Arms Inn," near the corner of Campbell and Macquarie streets, Surry Hills.
For particulars of title apply to Messrs. TEMPLETON and JONES, solicitors, George-street.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, 26th November, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land, being allotment No. 10 of section 8 of the Fosterville Estate, having 33 feet frontage to the intended continuation of Macquarie-street, with a depth of 80 feet, on which is erected the Sawyers' Arms Inn, a weatherboard building, containing bar, six rooms, kitchen, &c.
☞ The above house is in a crowded neighbourhood and a capital stand for a good business, and is now in full trade.
Terms at sale.

Gladesville, Parramatta River.
Unreserved Sale of the remaining portion of that splendid Property known as GLADESVILLE, Looking-glass Point, and Bedlam Ferry, at which point the Parramatta steamers call, on their passage up and down the river.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 20th December, at 11 o'clock,
The unsold portion of that valuable and truly important marine property, on the Parramatta River, at Bedlam Ferry, known as Gladesville, the remaining lots of which are now offered for public competition, to close the accounts of the estate. They comprise waterside frontages to the Parramatta River, having sufficient draught of water for vessels of any tonnage to go alongside the wharf; also, several blocks on the higher ground, commanding magnificent views.
The salubrity of the air, and the quiet beauty of the scenery, are so well known that it would be superfluous for the auctioneer to give anything like a minute description of the advantages and attractions of this favoured spot, feeling assured that many have both seen and appreciated the delightful position, and are only awaiting a favourable opportunity to purchase a portion.
☞ A spacious and commodious wharf has been erected for the use of this fine estate, at which the Parramatta steamers call regularly; and there is a good road, of easy ascent, from this wharf, which passes through the property, and which has been made at a great cost to afford every facility to the residents to convey the produce of their orchards and vegetable gardens to the Sydney market without the necessity of boats—the steamers taking cargo and passengers direct from the wharf.
The lots to be offered contain from one to three acres, as suitable sites for villas, with sufficient ground for gardens and orchards. They command extensive and enchanting views of Sydney and its suburbs on the east, the river and numerous bays in front, and a large portion of the Parramatta district on the west.
A large plan is on view at the Sale Rooms, and intending purchasers are earnestly invited to visit the estate prior to the sale.
For terms, which will be very liberal, and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer.

Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. H. A. GRAVES will sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 22nd November, at 11 o'clock, at his Rooms, George-street, opposite the Police Office,
The undermentioned unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. James Dearing, of No. 240, Castlereagh-street, on the dates specified as under—
1858.
March 2—2 pairs trousers, coat, vest
3—White crape shawl
12—Pair trousers
14—7 vests, 2 pairs trousers, coat
15—Silver-mounted cane
17—Coat
21—3 pairs trousers
27—3 vests, pair trousers
Gold brooch
April 5—Shawl
8—2 pairs boots
10—Piece of green merino
17—Pair trousers
Mantle and counterpane
17—Gold breast pin
Coat
22—Silver verge No. 2228
24—2 shawls
25—Coat
26—Coat
Coat
Dress
May 12—Shawl, shirt, 2 night dresses
2 gold rings, gold pencil case
12—28 vest pieces
13—Dress
15—Alarum clock, 8 pieces of gun implements
19—Pair of black cloth trousers
21—Gold ring
Coat, trousers, and vest
22—Silver watch No. 1642, silver chain
June 2—2 children's dresses
4—Shawl
18—3 coats, pair trousers, vest
19—Pair gold earrings, set of gold studs
22—Coat
29—Satin dress
July 1—Gold ring with rubies
6—2 pairs trousers, 2 coats
11—2 pairs trousers, 1 coat
17—Diamond ring, and white crape shawl
20—2 coats
24—Silver lever watch No. 22702, pair gold earrings
26—Shawl and coat
30—Silver watch No. 3997, silver chain
31—Silver watch No. 11
Also, 400 bundles of 5s. and under.

TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 23rd November.
Preliminary Notice.
96 Packages New and Seasonable Drapery.
New landing, ex La Hogue, and British Merchant.
Black and Fancy Glace Silks
White and Coloured ditto
White and Coloured Sarsnets, Persians
Black Glace and Moire Antique Mantles
Fancy Flounced Dresses
Muslin Dresses, Shirts
Stays, Delaines, Prints, Lenos.

CHATTO and HUGHES will sell, on TUESDAY, 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
Ninety-eight packages of the above seasonable goods, which will be more fully described previous to sale.

TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 23rd November.
To Hatters
To Drapers and Clothiers
To Storekeepers.
Hats and Caps.
New Shipment, ex British Merchant, of very superior finish.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400 George-street, on TUESDAY, 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
Best black silk hats
Drab merino hats
White and coloured Canadians
Black and white tourists
Silk, horsehair, and velvet caps
Tweed and cloth caps
Panama hats
Leghorn hats, &c.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 24th November.
Paperhangings, a new and choice selection.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 24th September, at 12 o'clock,
32 cases new and fashionable paperhangings.
☞ Patterns can be inspected at the Sale Rooms.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 24th November.
Oil Paintings.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 24th November, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of oil paintings—
Marine views
Landscapes, &c., in gold frames.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 24th November, 1858.
Fancy Goods
Elegant Cabinet Ware
Christmas Presents.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A new and very superior selection of the above goods, comprising
Ladies' dressing cases, fitted complete
Rosewood dressing cases, inlaid
Mahogany desks
Rosewood and walnut ditto
Rosewood dressing cases
Richly inlaid ebony desks
Toys, in great variety
Milliner's beads
Clapshaw's best match bats
Percussion guns and caps
Steel goods, &c.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 25th November, 1858.
Now landing, ex La Hogue, British Merchant, Granite City.
To Oil and Colourmen
To Storekeepers
To Grocers and others.
Important Auction Sale of

Dry Colours	Glue
White Lead	Window Glass
Brushware	Cotton Waste
Sperm Candles	Colza Oil
Linseed Oil, boiled and raw	Turpentine
Gold Leaf	Beads, &c., &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on THURSDAY, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A large and varied assortment of the above goods, just landing, ex La Hogue, British Merchant, and Granite City, and comprising
Venetian red, English umber
Putty in bladders
Blue black
Yellow ochre
Chromes
Blues
Greens
Lamp black
Glue
White lead, in 28lb. iron drums
Window glass, assorted
Carriage varnish
Broom heads, paint brushes, assorted
Stock brushes, &c., &c., in variety
Cotton waste
Price's No. 1 Belmont sperm candles
Boiled and raw linseed oil, in 5 and 10 gallon drums
Turpentine, in 5-gallon drums
Best gold leaf
Red coral and celestial blue beads
Lamp chimnies, &c., &c., &c.
All these goods are recent arrivals, and well-suited to the wants of the trade.
☞ The samples of the colours can be seen at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 25th November.
Varnish.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on THURSDAY, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of varnishes, comprising—
Fine elastic carriage varnish
Fine elastic copal varnish
Fine elastic oak varnish
Fine gold size.
☞ In iron kegs.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
FRIDAY, 26th November,
An Invoice of New and Valuable Books, now landing, ex Damascus.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, FRIDAY, 26th November, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of new and beautifully illustrated works.
Full particulars of which will be shortly advertised.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 22nd November.
Latest publication of Stereoscopic Slides. Also, Small Lot of Superior Jewellery.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 22nd November, at 11 o'clock,
An assortment of stereoscopic views as under—
Most romantic scenes in England, Ireland, and Scotland
New scenes in Wales
Scenery by Goodman
The Society's best cottage scenes
Ghosts, assorted
Groups, Fantasies, &c., &c. Also,
A small invoice of jewellery and fancy articles.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 22nd November.
To Drapers, Drapery Hawkers.
Stock in Trade of a Draper.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 22nd instant, at 12 o'clock,
Without reserve.
Stock in trade of a draper, consisting of
Polkas, cloth caps, children's stays
Black moreen, tarlatan, bonnet trimmings
Ribbons, Berlin wools, gloves, tapes
Regatta shirts, delaines, muslin dresses
Towelling, cotton plaids, braids
Hooks and eyes, hair pins, bonnet shapes and wire
Cotton handkerchiefs, ticks, table cloths
Hosiery, gloves, mohair, head dresses
Black lace feathers, worsted boots
Silk fringe, bonnet canvas
Silk blonds, insertion crape collars, and reels
Prints, ginghams, boys' shirts, print dresses
Blue guernseys, lacefalls, diaper
Gossamer calico, spring muslins, unions
Coburgs, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 23rd November.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, Wine and Spirit Merchant and others.
Mauritius White Crystal Sugars
Congou Tea, in half and wholes
Whybrow's Quart Pickles
Colman's Starch and Blue
Wotherspoon's Confectionary
Dried Apples and Cherries
Lobsters, Salad Oil, Carraway Seeds
Hill and Ledger's Red Herrings
Coffee, Cork Rose Butter. Also,
Geneva, in cases; case Brandy
Brandy, in hogsheads
Port Wine, in quarter-casks
Byass' Ale and Porter.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on TUESDAY, 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
50 bags coffee
50 bags Mauritius white crystal sugar
10 cases Hill and Ledger's red herrings, each 24 tins
10 ditto ditto salad oils, each 3 dozen quarts
10 ditto ditto ditto, each 3 dozen pints
40 ditto Whybrow's pint pickles, each 2 dozen
50 half-chests congou tea
2 cases Wotherspoon's sweetmeats, each 16 tins
20 tins dried cherries, each 28 lbs.
12 casks dried apples, each 90 lbs.
50 boxes sperm candles
5 barrels carraway seed, 2 cwt. each
20 cases 1-lb. lobsters, each 4 dozen
6 cases Bath bricks
20 cases Colman's starch, each 56 lbs.
10 ditto Lescher's, 1-lb.
10 ditto ditto, ½-lbs.
10 ditto Colman's blue, each 56 lbs.
5 cases matches, each 50 gross.
WINES and SPIRITS.
40 cases of Geneva, out of bond, bell brand
50 cases Cognac brandy, duty paid
10 hogsheads brandy, in bond
10 quarter-casks port wine, in bond
50 casks Byass' bottled ale and porter, each 4 dozen
16 casks ditto ditto, pints.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 24th November.
To Grocers, Dealers, Fancy Ware Dealers, and others.
Pocket Cutlery, Britannia-metal Teaspoons
Side Combs, Jenny Lind Combs
Tray Dressing Glasses, all sizes
Grocers' and Chemists' Twine
Best Clothes-lines, Cricket Bats and Stumps
Tobacconists' Goods, assorted.
Just landed, ex Granite City.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,
6 cases of goods as under—
Two-blade pocket knives
Children's knives and forks
Metal teaspoons
Ditto table and dessert spoons and forks
Crochet needles
Flute flageolets
Side combs, Jenny Lind and Empress combs
Toy whips, cloth, enamel, and velvet balls.
DRESSING GLASSES.
Crown dressers, 6 x 4, 7 x 5, 8 x 6, 9 x 7
Tray glasses, 10 x 8, 14 x 10, 12 x 9, 12 x 9
Plate dressers and trays, 7 x 5, 9 x 7, 10 x 8, 14 x 10, 12 x 10
GROCERS' and CHEMISTS'
Pack thread, middle thread
Sealing twine, fine laid cord, assorted colours
Dutch tea twine, laid twine
Halter head reins
Superior clothes-lines
Best silk fishing lines, assorted.
TOBACCONISTS' GOODS.
Real meerschaum bowls, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Imitation ditto bowls, assorted
Ditto ditto ditto, mounted
Pipe tubes, assorted.
CRICKET.
Cricket bats and stumps, assorted.
Terms, cash.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.
Prime Fat Cattle.

MR. G. DRIVER has received instructions from Mr. J. Oous to sell by public auction, at Mr. J. Pullager's, Western Road, on WEDNESDAY, 24th instant, at 12 o'clock noon,
360 head fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.
☞ These cattle are described as the best seen on the road for many many months. The whole being in splendid condition.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and others.
Oilmen's Stores
Colman's Blue, &c., &c.

RICHARD PEEK has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
50 boxes Colman's blue
8 cases Glenfield starch
80 ditto colonial soap, each 112 lbs.
100 ditto ditto ditto, each 56 lbs.
20 ditto Whybrow's pickles, quarts
80 ditto ditto ditto, pints
8 ditto Bull and Co.'s ditto, pints
5 ditto Heaton and Co.'s ditto, pints
10 casks pearl barley, each 2 cwt.
15 ditto japan blacking, 1, 2, and 3
40 bags sugar
40 ditto coffee
3 cases toilet soap
10 ditto Feast's sauces
80 ditto tobacco pipes
5 ditto patent groats
100 ditto pale brandy
10 hogsheads dark brandy
20 quarter-casks ditto ditto
3 hogsheads pale ditto
16 quarter-casks dark brandy
5 hogsheads pale sherry
30 cases port wine
100 ditto whisky bitters
20 quarter-casks port wine
300 casks ale and porter
100 cases cider.
Terms at sale.

Important to Grocers, Speculators, Country Buyers, and others.
First-class Congous
Ditto Young Hyson.

RICHARD PEEK has been favoured with instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
75 boxes superior congou, ex Pet
200 ditto young hyson, ex Abyssinian
130 chests congou, to close shipments.
Terms at sale.

100 Cases Dunn's White Herrings.
Day of Sale, TUESDAY next, the 23rd instant.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Free Trader, ——, master, from London.
All more or less damaged.

RICHARD PEEK has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
LR in diamond, 8 outside
100 cases Dunn's white herrings, each 4 tins, all more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

50 Boxes Tobacco
50,000 No. 2 Manila Cigars.
To Grocers, Tobacconists, Storekeepers, and others.
Auction Sale, THIS DAY, 22nd November.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 22nd November, at 11 o'clock,
20 boxes first-class American tobacco, patent, 8's
33 ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto, 10's
50,000 fine old No. 2 Manila cigars.
A very superior sample.
Terms at sale.

Colonial Produce.
The Cargo of the William, from Port Macquarie.
Beef, Bacon, Maize, Cedar, Shingles, &c.
To Corn and Provision Dealers, Cabinetmakers, Timber Merchants, Builders, Shinglers, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on Campbell's Wharf, on TUESDAY, 23rd November, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The cargo of the William, from Port Macquarie, consisting of
61 barrels prime mess beef, cured by H. Tozer
10 tierces ditto, ditto ditto
20 sides very superior bacon, ditto ditto
200 bags maize.
CEDAR.
Half-inch boards, 8 to 14 inches wide, 8 to 18 feet long
One ditto, 8, 9, 10, and 12 ditto ditto, 6 to 28 ditto
1½ ditto, 9, 10, and 12 ditto ditto, 9 to 18 ditto
3 ditto, 10 ditto ditto, 6 ditto
78 pieces scantling
8 boat paddles; also,
60,000 best oak shingles.
Terms at sale.

250 Bags Coffee.
Ex Notre Dame des Victoires, from Manila.
To Merchants, Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,
250 bags coffee.
☞ This choice parcel of coffee will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Samples at the Mart.
Terms at sale.

☞ The Entire Cargo of the Harp, from Port Cooper.
80 Tons New Zealand Potatoes.
For Sale by Auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, THIS (Monday) MORNING.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 22nd November, at a quarter to 11 o'clock,
The cargo, about 80 tons, New Zealand potatoes
Ex Harp, from Port Cooper.
Without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, Teas, Hops, &c.
Auction Sale, THIS DAY, 22nd November.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 22nd November, at 11 o'clock,
5 caroteels new Patras currants
15 barrels ditto ditto
50 cases ditto ditto
75 cases, each 1 cwt., Colman's No. 1 starch
25 ditto, each 3 dozen, Waybrow's pints salad oil
20 ditto, 2 dozen, ditto quarts ditto
50 ditto Whybrow's pint pickles
40 boxes Hale's candles
25 pockets Kent hops
150 half-chests congou tea
100 boxes Prices' No. 1 belmont sperm candles, &c.
Terms at sale.

Pampanga Sugar.
For Sale by Auction.
THIS DAY, 22nd November.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 22nd November, at 11 o'clock,
20 tons pampanga sugar, in good order.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Batty's Bottled Fruits.
300 Cases.
New Goods, just landed, nearly all Red Fruits.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 22nd November, at 11 o'clock,
300 cases Batty's bottled fruits.
Just landed.
Terms at sale.

Elegant Parisian Furniture.
Ex Benjamin, from Bordeaux.
At the Stores of Messrs. Vial D'Aram, Milliere, Kresser, and Co., known as the French Auction Rooms, Wynyard-street.
Most Important Sale of First-class Furniture, viz.,
Wardrobes
Bookcases
Wardrobes, Plate-glass Fronts
Sideboards
Piano Desks
Toilet Chests of Drawers
Drawing-room Tables
Carved Walnut Tables
Ladies' Work Tables
Sitting Coffres
Sofas
Arm Chairs
Drawing-room Chairs
Walnut Watnots
Duchess Dressing Table.
Also, an invoice of
Dyed Wood, Carved Fancy Furniture of the latest fashion, the models of which obtained prizes at the late Paris Exhibition, &c., &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, 23rd November, at 11 o'clock,
The above extensive shipment of Parisian furniture,
Ex Benjamin.
This shipment comprises one of the most useful, and at the same time elaborate selections of furniture ever offered to an Australian audience.
The auctioneers, on behalf of the importers, wish to explain distinctly that, as the Benjamin is direct from Bordeaux, there can be no doubt as to the shipment being of bona fide French manufacture, and would remind the public that, as numerous parcels of very inferior goods have been brought into the market and sold as Parisian, it is necessary to be explicit in describing this truly magnificent furniture. It seldom occurs that such an opportunity is offered of procuring so genuine an article of such a recherché description. Messrs. W. Dean and Co., therefore, confidently recommend all parties requiring a superior class of furniture, either for their own use or otherwise, to attend the sale of the above choice shipment at the French Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 23rd instant.
The whole of the goods are now landed, and intending purchasers are requested to inspect the same prior to the day of sale. Catalogues are in course of preparation.
Terms liberal, declared at sale.

Eight-Horse Power High-Pressure Steam Engine.
For Sale by Auction, at Anderson, Brothers, and Co.'s Stores, Circular Quay, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 24th November.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Messrs. Anderson, Brothers, and Co.'s Stores, Circular Quay, near the Bridge, on WEDNESDAY, 24th November, at quarter to 3 o'clock,
One eight-horse high-pressure horizontal steam engine, 10 inch cylinder, 16 inch stroke, with governor, throttle valve, force pump, steam cock, wall box, pillar block, and plates for holding down bolts; with boiler 16 feet long (end egg-shaped) by 3 feet 4 inches by 5-16ths; BB plate, and mountings, viz.: safety and feed valves, water indicator, furnace door, bars and bearers, damper and frame, 12 feet steam pipe, and 9 feet exhaust pipe.
Terms at sale.

Established 1845.
MONDAY'S Regular Sale.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell, THIS DAY, at his Mart, Pitt and Park streets, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, comprising chests of drawers, tables, chairs, bedsteads, sofas, couches, pier glasses, toilet ditto, cheffonier, washstands, kitchen utensils, and sundries. Also,
Clothing, watches, jewellery, boots, shoes, and sundries.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

To Parties Requiring a Salubrious Homestead.
Freehold Property.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, without reserve,
All that piece of land, situate in the parish of Saint George, county of Cumberland, colony of New South Wales, and commencing at a point in Woolcott-street, sixty feet distant in a southerly direction from its intersection with Caroline-street, and bounded on the north by a line bearing east one hundred and eighty-eight feet to William-street; on the east by William-street being a line bearing south sixty feet; on the south by a line bearing west one hundred and eighty-eight feet to Woolcott-street; and on the west by Woolcott-street, being a line bearing north sixty feet to the point of commencement.
Terms at sale.

Brighton Hotel, Wollongong.
For positive unreserved Sale.
All the Valuable Household Furniture, Bar Fittings, and Effects, at Brighton Hotel, Wollongong.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Johnson, who is leaving the district, to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, the 25th November next,
All his very valuable household furniture, stock-in-trade, bar fittings, and effects, comprising elegant drawing-room and dining-room suites, chest of drawers, washstands and fittings, swing glasses; telescope, dining, and card tables; pier glasses, engravings, sofas, couches, easy-chairs, wardrobe, patent water-closet, commodes, knife cleaners, lamps, meat safes, kitchen dressers; iron bedsteads of various sizes, with superior hair mattresses and bedding; table and bed linen; a large quantity of glass and earthenware; refrigerator, spring van, plated gig and other harness, saddles, bridles, bar fittings, and sundries too numerous to particularise. Also the bathing machine and double-action winch chaffcutter, dripstone, and water casks.
A very superior cow, in full profit; pigs, and poultry.
Owing to the large number of lots, the sale will commence punctually at 9 o'clock. The furniture will be on view on the Wednesday previous, and catalogues may be had at the hotel, at the Mercury Office, and of Mr. George Hewlett.
N.B.—Luncheon will be provided.

Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street. Established 1840.
MONDAY'S Regular Sale.
Household Furniture, Office Desk, Patent Mangle, Carpets, Bedding, &c., &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A large quantity of new and second-hand furniture, comprising
Chests drawers, cheffoniers, and wardrobes
Horsehair sofas, couches, and chairs
Chimney glasses, oil paintings, and engravings
Loo, dining, toilet, and other tables
Carpets, hearthrugs, fenders and irons
Wood and iron bedsteads, feather beds, &c.
Washstands and services, toilet glasses, &c.
Kitchen dressers and tables, cooking utensils, &c.
China, glass, tin, and crockery ware
Large office desk
Patent mangle, cooking stove
Sausage machine, and other sundries too numerous to particularize.
Terms, cash.

Horse and Jockey in Bay-street, Glebe.
To Publicans and others.

HENRY VAUGHAN has received instructions from Henry M'Dermott to sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises,
Goodwill, license, ale and spirits, and all the furniture, &c., if not previously disposed of.
Apply to HENRY VAUGHAN, auctioneer and commission agent, 136, King-street East.

Preliminary Notice.
Two Days Sale.
124 Packages of General Drapery Goods, now landing, ex Free Trader, British Merchant, and Light of the Age.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Outfitters, Dealers, and others.
On THURSDAY, 25th, and FRIDAY, 26th instant.
Commencing each day at eleven o'clock precisely.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
124 packages of new drapery goods, suited to the present season, now landing, ex Free Trader, and other late arrivals.
Particulars in Tuesday's issue.

STATIONS WITHOUT STOCK.
Situate in

The Albert District	Wellington District
Lachlan District	Murrumbidgee District.

Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 26th November,
The following valuable stations without stock:

Ana Branch East	Wammerawah
South Thonga, Block C.	Gelleldary
Birchen Lagoons	Agintoothbong.

1st. ANA BRANCH EAST, in the Albert District, contains 84 square miles, on the ANA BRANCH CREEK, about 30 miles from its junction with the Murray River. This station adjoins Sturt's Billibong Run and Dr. Fletcher's station, known as Mipunah.
2nd. THONONGA, Block C, in the LACHLAN DISTRICT, contains 35,000 acres, adjoins the well-known Junee Runs.
3rd. BIRCHEN LAGOONS, in the WELLINGTON DISTRICT, containing 16,000 acres, on the Bullock Creek.
4th. WAMMERAWAH, in the WELLINGTON DISTRICT, containing 16,000 acres, on the Macquarie River, adjoining Mr. Sullivan's station, known as "Willie"
5th. GELLELDARY, in the MURRUMBIDGEE DISTRICT, contains 16,000 acres, adjoins Mr. George Hillas' valuable run of Nangunia Plains.
6th. AGINTOOTHBONG, in the MURRUMBIDGEE DISTRICT, contains 45,000 acres, on the Hume River and Black Creek.
For further particulars apply at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

SPLENDID FATTENING RUNS,
DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON.
GEARY RUN, with about 1000 HEAD OF CATTLE.
MANORE and DUCK CREEK runs with about 2500 HEAD OF CATTLE.
Terms liberal.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by S. B. Daniel, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 26th November,
The following first-class pastoral properties:
Lot 1. THE GEARY RUN, upon the Macquarie River, MIDWAY BETWEEN WELLINGTON and DUBBO, about fifteen miles each way. Its estimated area is about 22,000 acres of the FINEST GRAZING COUNTRY, and it is well-known as a PERMANENTLY watered run. The BOUNDARIES are THOROUGHLY DEFINED.
THE IMPROVEMENTS comprise as follows:—
A comfortable cottage, with kitchen and stockman's hut
A stockyard capable of working from 3000 to 4000 cattle, erected with picked timber, and divided into horse, branding, drafting, and milking yards.
With the Geary Run will be sold 1000 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less, a mixed herd.
*** Stores, horses, implements, &c., to be given in.
Lot 2. MANORE and DUCK CREEK runs. MANORE RUN is in the District of Wellington, on the Macquarie River, about 12 MILES from DUBBO. It adjoins the stations of Messrs. CORNISH and CHRISTIE; and the boundaries are well defined, and it is permanently watered.
The IMPROVEMENTS upon Manore are—a stockman's hut, divided into compartments; a convenient stockyard with swinging gates; a grass paddock, of about 2000 acres.
DUCK CREEK RUN is also in the district of Wellington, and is situate upon the Duck Creek, in the neighbourhood of the runs of Messrs. Brown, Gardiner, York, and Cope.
With the Manore and Duck Creek Runs will be sold
2500 HEAD of CATTLE, more or less, a mixed herd.
*** Stores, dray, stock horses, implements, &c., to be given in.
MORT and CO. feel satisfied that the above properties are so well known, and their character so fully established, that comment upon them is quite unnecessary.
The Macquarie River stations are admirably adapted for depots for stock intended for the Southern markets, which gives them an additional value. The Duck Creek Run is also a choice and highly admired fattening run.
☞ These runs are admirably adapted for sheep establishments, into which they might be at once converted by the removal of the cattle.

BLIGH DISTRICT.
FIRST-CLASS FATTENING RUN, and 3000 SHEEP.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the proprietor, Robert Lowe, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 3rd December,
The well-known station MARTHIGY, situate in the Bligh District, about 90 MILES from either MUDGEE or CASSILIS. It is well watered throughout its whole extent by the Marthigy Creek, and by lagoons. It is one of the EARLIEST SELECTIONS, and consists of MYALL PLAINS and SALT BUSH COUNTRY. It extends from Mr. Chetham's to Mr. Bennett's run, has a frontage of eight miles, more or less to the creek, and is estimated to carry 8000 to 9000 SHEEP.
The IMPROVEMENTS consist of hut, small stockyard, 2 large paling yards and drafting pens, and two out-stations, with huts and yards, &c.
With the Marthigy Run will be sold the following sheep:—
2000 breeding ewes, 2 years to full-mouthed
1000 yearlings of about equal sexes.
*** These sheep have been bred with great care from the best rams, selected from the flocks of the late N. S. Lawson, Esq., and from those of N. P. Bayley, Esq., and the wool sold at auction last year, in the grease, for 1s. 5½d. per lb.
☞ Marthigy is unquestionably one of THE BEST FATTENING RUNS in the Bligh District; a fact fully borne out by the prices always commanded by the stock of the Messrs. Lowe, and the great desire always evinced by the butchers to secure them. At a moderate cost it could be converted into an excellent depot for stock, for which its situation, contiguous to the overland route to Port Phillip and Adelaide, admirably adapts it.

The house, which is a substantial brick building upon a stone foundation, contains five sitting rooms, bar, six bedrooms, a concert room (measuring thirty feet by sixteen), which, by the use of dividing partitions, is convertible in a few minutes into three additional bedrooms, and has a boarded verandah eighty feet deep in the front and at one side of the house.
There are also a large cellar, kitchen, and servant's room; ten-stall stable, an excellent well of water, and a good garden paled in, with a limekiln and plenty of limestone in close proximity.
The whole of the premises are well shingled.
In addition to the above, there are all the necessary out-offices for carrying on an extensive and lucrative business in the township of Molong.
The auctioneers consider it only necessary to say that no cost was spared in the erection of these premises, and that this is the only public house in the township of Molong, and is a good investment for men of capital.
£300 per annum can easily be had for the premises.
The title is guaranteed.
Further particulars can be ascertained on application to the auctioneers.
Also, Lot 2.
Allotments No. 1, 19, and 20, of section 25 containing 2 roods each, parish of West Molong, town of West Molong, county of Ashburnham, granted to W. R. Davidson, and adjoining the Freemasons' Tavern.
Terms can be ascertained in a few days by application to the auctioneers.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.
Those first-class Fattening Runs,
CUMBOOGLECUMBONG, and CULLENBURREWANG.
Together with
1200 Head of CATTLE, more or less, and
60 Head of HORSE STOCK, more or less.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by John Brewster, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 17th December,
Those well-known stations, Cumbooglecumbong and Cullenburrewang, situate in the Wellington district.
CUMBOOGLECUMBONG, the head station, is distant about seven miles from Dubbo. It has eight miles frontage to the Macquarie River, and extends back to Hyandra Creek, which forms the boundary on that side, and contains a NEVER FAILING SUPPLY of WATER. In addition to the river and creek, there are several large lagoons on the run. The country consists of open undulating ridges, with large flats along the river back. This run is fully capable of CARRYING 10,000 SHEEP.
The IMPROVEMENTS are extensive and of a superior order comprising as follows:—
A comfortable cottage residence, quite new and built of sawn stuff, with ironbark shingled roof; front verandah, 56 feet long; entrance hall, &c. The rooms, 10 feet high and finished with panel doors, mantel pieces, &c. Out offices at the rear, consisting of kitchen, servant's room, stores, &c.; in the yard, behind which is a well of excellent water for the supply of the house.
A cottage for overseer, with garden in front
Stockman's hut, &c.
2 stockyards. Also,
A new stockyard, divided into drafting, branding, milking yards, &c., and capable of working 5000 head of cattle
Two grazing paddocks, one of which recently erected is enclosed by about two miles of three-rail fencing, and which takes in the whole of the improvements
A cultivation paddock
A garden of about 2 acres, enclosed with three-rail lock fence paled.
*** This station is not surpassed by any in the district for grass and water, and its fattening qualities are beyond a doubt.
CULLENBURREWANG adjoins Cumbooglecumbong, and consists of first-class sheep country, open ridges with flats along the banks of the creeks, three in number, by which it is abundantly watered, as well as by springs. This run is capable of carrying 10,000 sheep, or CONJOINTLY BOTH RUNS WOULD CARRY 20,000 SHEEP or 10,000 SHEEP and 3000 CATTLE.
With these runs will be sold 1200 HEAD MORE OR LESS OF CATTLE. A MIXED HERD, and 60 HEAD MORE OR LESS OF HORSES.
This Herd is a very good one, and there are a number of milkers and a large proportion of bullocks in it. Indeed a good draft of Fat Cattle might be sent to market at once.
*** Stores, tools, stock horses, dray, working bullocks, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ Comment upon the above is deemed unnecessary. Both stations and stock are too well-known to require any eulogium. They were formerly the property of Mr. George Langley, and were among the early selections of the late Mr. William Lawson, so famous for his pastoral properties. They are on the direct route from the Northern Districts to Victoria, and also command all our best markets for fat stock.

Produce sale, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at their Produce Mart, in lots to suit purchasers,
Consignments of lucerne and oaten hay, maize, bran, flour, potatoes, &c.
Terms, cash

THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock.
Milch Cow and Calves.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at their Yards,
One milch cow and two calves, from the Hunter.
Terms, cash—no reserve.

In the Insolvent Estate of Bernard Francis Hughes, of Molong.
By order of the Official Assignee, John Morris, Esq.
Sale of Valuable Landed Property in the Town of Molong.
Day of Sale, MONDAY, 29th November.

MESSRS. R. and W. OAKES have been instructed by the official assignee in the above estate, to sell by public auction, at Bathurst, on MONDAY, 29th November instant,
Lot 1.
The equity of redemption of and in all that allotment or parcel of land containing by admeasurement two roods, be the same more or less, situated in the town of West Molong, parish of West Molong, county of Ashburnham; being allotment number eighteen of section number twenty-five; commencing at the south-east corner of allotment number nineteen, and bounded on the north by a line west two chains, dividing it from that allotment; on the west by a line south two chains fifty links, dividing it from part of allotment number seventeen; on the south by a line east two chains, dividing it from Bank-street; and on the east by a line north two chains fifty links, dividing it from Watson-street, to the south-east corner of allotment number nineteen as aforesaid; being the allotment sold as lot eighteen in pursuance of the proclamation of the seventeenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four. And upon which is erected the Freemasons' Tavern.

WEDNESDAY, December 1.
To Capitalists, Stockbrokers, and others.
Important Sale of Stock and Stations.

E. ROW and CO. have received instructions from Henry Jefferys, Esq., to sell by auction, at Hockin's Hotel, Melbourne, on WEDNESDAY, December 1,
Those first-class stations known as Beabula and Police Point, now conjointly designated ILLILAWA, with 35,707 sheep more or less, depasturing thereon, namely—
7,626 wethers, two-tooth upwards
21,301 ewes
6,590 weaners
208 first-class rams.
Total 35,707, of which a large proportion is fit for the butcher.
Beabula has a frontage of about fourteen, and Police Point ten miles to the Murrumbidgee River, with a depth of about fifteen miles.
The country is of a superior description, remarkably well grassed and watered.
The sheep are perfectly healthy, disease of any kind never having appeared on the stations.
The improvements are complete in every respect—the woolshed, shearing pens, yards, &c., being equal, if not superior, to any in New South Wales.
The steamers from South Australia pass the homestead, consequently supplies can be obtained at the lowest rates.
Stores, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
These splendid stations are situate on the best and most eligible part of the Lower Murrumbidgee, within a convenient distance of Melbourne and the Victorian markets, and will be offered in one lot, or subdivided, to meet the wishes of intending purchasers.
The attention of capitalists and squatters is particularly directed to this sale; seldom so fine a property, combining so many advantages as the above, is brought into the market.
Terms—One-third cash, and balance by approved bills at 12 and 24 months.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
CULLEN v. BRADY.

ON MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at Noon, at the Australian Arms Inn, Parramatta, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold,
This defendant's interest in and to a lease of one hundred acres of land known as Larkin's Grant, situated in the parish of the Field of Mars, and near the Darling Mills. The lease is for three years, dated the second day of July, 1858, and subject only to the nominal rent of one shilling per annum.
☞ Dated this 17th day of November, 1858.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office,
Sydney, 18th November, 1858.
FORBES v. BOYLES.

ON TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at noon, Mr. MARTYN will sell by public auction, at his Livery Stables, Pitt-street, Sydney, by permission of the Sheriff, the well known favourite horse "Young Jorrocks," unless this judgment be previously satisfied.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 20th November, 1858.
HARPUR v. WARD.

ON TUESDAY next, the 23rd instant, at noon, at the defendant's Coach Factory, Kent-street North, in the city of Sydney, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction,
A quantity of unfinished carriages, of different descriptions; also, the stock-in-trade of a coachbuilder, consisting of wood, iron, steel, &c., and the defendant's right and interest of, in, and to the unexpired lease of the premises in the occupation of the defendant, and known as Ward's Coach Factory, Kent-street North. Also,
The defendant's right, title, and interest of and in the lease, license, bar fittings, stock-in-trade, occupancy, and goodwill of the house and premises known as the Clarence River Inn, on the premises, Sussex-street and Margaret-place, Sydney, unless this judgment be previously satisfied.

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THE WESTERN ROAD.

[BY A GOLD-DIGGER.]

THE first thing that attracts the attention of the traveller leaving Sydney for the far west is the long string of drays laden with wood for the fires of the good people of that city, which he so frequently encounters, and as he passes dray after dray, with the miserable horses crawling and staggering under their heavy loads, he cannot but wonder why the railway is not made available to this purpose, and so much labour and horse flesh devoted to some more useful and profitable occupation.

The country on either side of the road to Parramatta presents nothing worthy of notice, except the absence of market gardens, and all that description of cultivation usually found in the vicinity of large cities. This may be partly owing to the sterility of the soil, and partly to the high rents demanded by the land-owners, based upon the exorbitant price to be obtained for every variety of vegetable in the Sydney market. On reaching Five Dock things assume an improved appearance, and a few pretty cottages, embosomed in fruit trees, with their neat gardens in front, serve to relieve the monotony of the road. From thence to Parramatta the country resumes its previous sterile aspect; the road is, however, tolerably good, and the vast number of public-houses with which it is lined enables the thirsty wayfarer to compensate himself for the absence of "gurgling streams and rippling brooks," which he might here sigh for in vain. About 300 yards from the toll-bar, preparations for the extension of the railway have assumed form and shape, as the bush has been cleared along its course. Leaving Parramatta to the right the road leads over a hill, from the top of which there is a fine view of the town spread out beneath, with its churches, court-house, and bridge; many picturesque villas dot the green slopes of the surrounding hills, and the prospect is bounded by the dark forest, which clothes the summit of distant ranges. The road from this point continues over a series of undulating ridges, the natural appearance of the country much improved, public-houses still numerous, the road good, but no cultivation for nine miles, when you reach Prospect Hill; here, for the first time after leaving Sydney, extensive farms are to be seen. The chief crop is oaten hay, for which the soil is particularly well adapted, and the tops and sides of the hills are all under cultivation as far as the eye can reach. The farmers are availing themselves of the fine weather to get in their crops, which will be beyond the average this year. Farmers are proverbially a grumbling race, and many of them are in great tribulation at the reduction of price which will be consequent upon an abundant harvest. This locality has been appropriately named, as the view from the road is exceedingly fine. On the right hand, at some distance, crowning a green knoll and standing alone, is a small church which, with its sharp outline against a clear blue Australian sky, contributes much to the beauty of the scene; about half a mile further on the road is another and a larger church, with its tall spire, half hidden in a grove, which recalls the recollection to similar edifices so frequently to be found in English villages. The sight of such churches in such situations, cannot but be productive of good even to the weary wayfarer—they lead his memory back to other climes and other years, when young hope was strong within him, and the world all untried before him, and thus to thoughts of holier things.

About a mile beyond the last church, cultivation ceases, the ranges become lower, and the timber on each side of the road appears to be of a second growth, and the country fast relapsing into its original state of bush; the public-houses continue to be as numerous as ever, in fact, it looks like a district solely inhabited by publicans: how or by what means so many are supported it is impossible to conceive. The poor traveller along this road, with only a few shillings in his pocket, may be hungry, and unless he can afford to pay the price charged for a meal at a public-house, he may continue to be hungry; there is no place where he can procure a loaf or other food at a cheap rate, but if he wants *rum* he can find it at any turn of the road—there is grog in some shape staring him everywhere in the face, as if it is the only want to which humanity is subject, and yet this same rum is said to be the source of three-fourths of the crime of the colony. The labouring population of this country, like the same class in all new countries, are prone to move from place to place; the avocations of some, such as carriers, shearers, sheepwashers, bushmen, and many others render frequent and long journeys necessary, and is it wonderful that with no other accommodation on the road than a taproom after a long day's toilsome travel, and with no other food than what can be there obtained, with the tacit understanding that their feed is only secondary to the rum they are expected to imbibe—is it wonderful that they should become drunkards—is it astonishing that drunkenness is the besetting sin of our labouring class. To correct this, numerous accommodation houses should be licensed on the great arteries of thoroughfare throughout the colony, and fewer rum-shops. It may be said that it would injure the colonial revenue. Perish the revenue that is raised by the degradation of a whole people.

In travelling through the United States cases of intoxication are of exceeding rare occurrence, and yet "the Americans are essentially a travelling people." This does not arise from any superiority of the American over the Australian, but from the different circumstances in which he is placed; the former, from the great number of boarding and accommodation-houses scattered throughout the country, has no necessity to put up at a tavern; the latter has no choice between the lee-side of a log, and the filthy reeking stench of a taproom, with all its temptations and abominations.

The road continues good until you arrive at the crest of the hill over Colyton, or Rope Creek, a flat swamp between two fences—which in a wet season must be all but impassable—has to be crossed. There are three public-houses here and two or three huts. A bad road, much cut up, now leads over a succession of ranges, with bush and heavy timber on either side. Three or four miles further, you reach the village of St. Mary's, or South Creek, a long straggling street, only remarkable for the absence of cultivation or gardens. The road from St. Mary's, without any amendment, continues over high ridges, the bush diversified here and there by fields of oats, until it descends upon Penrith and the basin of the Nepean. As you enter Penrith, there is a capacious hospital on the right hand, it is a neat brick building, surrounded by a balcony on the first story; there are also two churches, and a few stores, with several villas in the vicinity having some pretensions to taste, both in the style of architecture and the laying out of the grounds surrounding them. The town consists of one street, and contains a few substantial brick edifices; the majority, however, are of wood, and of the earliest colonial style, when convenience was the only object of the builder, and elegance ignored; it is at present a place of considerable trade, arising from the traffic along the Great Western Road, and must eventually, when the railway reaches it, be of much importance, until the iron horse, in his rush onward over the mountains, leaves it again to its own resources. The magnificent basin of the Nepean, with its immense agricultural capabilities, will be within one hour of Sydney, and then farewell, a long farewell, to milk at a shilling a quart, and cabbages at sixpence each! A man receiving two or three pounds a week as wages will be enabled to regale his children with milk and vegetables daily, which he cannot now do. A mile further brings you to the banks of the Nepean, over which a wooden bridge is in the course of erection; it is built upon piles morticed into sleepers, is only eight or ten feet above the river at its present low state, and several feet below the level of the banks on each side; as it is a heavy structure, if the river ever rises bank high (as it is said to do in the time of floods) it must be again carried away. A couple of miles over a rough cobble-stone road now carries you, across the Emu Plains, to the foot of the Blue Mountains, and here you commence the ascent of Lapstone Hill. After a short distance, you find yourself on a broad road escarped from the side of a tremendous precipice of sandstone formation, and following the windings of a deep chasm; on the left, the rock rises some hundreds of feet in perpendicular height above you, crowned with loose masses, hundreds of tons in weight, which seem ever about to fall, and, like an avalanche, crush all beneath them; on the right, you look down from a fearful height when nothing is to be seen but heavy masses of rock, dark sombre looking trees, and scrub clinging to the side of the precipice, which gradually fade into gloom and darkness; while the precipitous and rocky mountain on the opposite side covered with stunted trees, casts his shadow over the road and seems to defy the power of man to reach his summit. The ravine now becomes more and more shallow as you proceed, and a sudden turn in the road leads to a fine bridge of one arch, over which the escarped way takes a sharp turn or two, and leaving the ravine and precipices behind soon leads to the top of the mountain and places you upon a table land from which you will not descend for forty miles. The road up the pass is in good condition, with the exception of a couple of hundred tons of rock piled upon the bridge for the purpose either of testing the strength of the arch, or trying the skill of the teamsters who have sufficient to contend with in the sharp turn on both sides. On the table land are about two hundred yards of plank road laid down after the American and Canadian fashion by Captain Scott, between three and four years since; it has never been repaired, and with the exception of one plank, is in as good order and as sound as the day on which it was completed. It is impossible to look back upon the road just passed over without admiring the great ability with which it was designed, and the indomitable energy and perseverance with which it must have been accomplished; there is nothing to equal it in England, and, with the exception of the Simplon, nothing in Europe.

The traveller has now a desert mountain road before him. From the soft and friable nature of the sandstone—the only stone to be obtained along the ridge for many miles—it is in the worst possible condition, and with this material it is equally impossible to keep it in repair. The road for the whole distance to Mount Victoria is carried along the crown of a ridge, with frequent escarpments, to avoid the many rocky peaks and summits that occur in its course; it rises by easy gradients until it reaches the Weatherboard Hut, and then as gradually descends to the top of Mount Victoria. It requires nothing but a hard solid roadway to make it one of the best mountain roads in the world; as it is, it may be classed with the worst. On the right of the range is the water shed, and tributary streams of the Grose; on the left, the drainage is into the Cox—both rivers, after a tortuous course through the mountains, emptying themselves into the Nepean. I may add that the descent into the valleys and ravines during the whole length of the range, from east to west, is generally impracticable, as the sides, a short distance from the road, usually terminate in precipices or mural walls, several hundred feet deep. Returning to the top of Lapstone Hill, two miles beyond Wascoe's Inn, the road becomes very bad, the naked rocks protruding, and rendering it almost impassable; a little further on a Canadian cord wood road has been laid down for about a quarter of a mile, the logs used being in the round and of unequal diameter, rendering the floor rough, and the vibration of the timber irregular—consequently it is full of mud holes, and forms one of the worst parts of a bad road. Still further on, a patch of squared log work occurs; this is much better, and appears to stand, but is not equal to sawn plank. Thence to the neighbourhood of Seventeen-mile Hollow the road continues, now heavy sand, formed by the disintegration of the soft sandstone, and then naked rocks, with deep channels cut into them by the passing drays or by the action of running streams; contrary to the common practice of road-making, it is generally flat, or raised on the sides, and hollow in the centre. Along this distance there are several patches of log work laid down, in every variety of way. Before arriving at Seventeen-mile Hollow, there is a sound piece of road, made of iron stone, with the usual crown or convex, instead of concave; it is said to have been made three years, and is in good repair. Here a small party of men were engaged quarrying ironstone from within a few feet of the roadside; it is a ferruginous sandstone, hard and durable, and said to be abundant in the vicinity. From thence to the Blue Mountain Inn the road slightly improves, but is still of the same character, with occasional patches of log-work, here are large quantities of ironstone of the best description, and it may be found in many places as far as the Weatherboard Hut; before reaching the hut, a fine bridge of one arch crosses a mountain stream; this stream, after a course of three or four miles, precipitates itself over a mural wall with an unbroken fall of upwards of 1000 feet, before reaching the chasm below it assumes the form of mist, in which, by the refraction of the sun's rays, a number of small rainbows appear; the scene around is one of savage grandeur, and is an object well worth the attention of those who delight in wild mountain scenery. The road now continues with much the same character; the supply of ironstone is still abundant; the surrounding mountains become higher; the chasms and ravines gradually open out into valleys; flat-topped table mountains, terminating in mural walls of great height, are frequent; and every now and again, as the road winds round the precipices overhanging the valley, to the left a view of surpassing splendour bursts upon the sight. Within seven miles of Little Hartley, the crown of the ridge opens into a small sterile plain, and here are the stone ruins of an extensive police barracks, which serve to recall the mind to the darkest page of our colonial history. From thence to Bruton's waterhole, where there is a road party at work, on to the top of Mount Victoria, ironstone appears to be scattered on the ridges in great profusion, and sandstone in every variety may be found from a coarse ferruginous conglomerate passing through all the gradations to a fine grained freestone, the road throughout its entire length, with the exception of an occasional patch recently repaired, is as previously described, and the very great number of murdered bullocks and horses which are to be met with along the line in all stages of decomposition give evidence of the fearful difficulties even now to be surmounted in the transit of merchandise across the Blue Mountains.

The descent from Mount Victoria is accomplished by a deep cutting through the crown of the ridge over a narrow causeway, which has been formed by the filling up of a deep ravine to the height of 250 or 300 feet, and connecting it with the precipitous range on the opposite side, when an escarped road leads you into the Valley of Clwyyd, and on to the village of Little Hartley. The view from the causeway is very fine on either side, and exceeds anything along the road in beauty. The ravine opens out to the right and to the left into extensive valleys, hemmed in by lofty mountains clothed with luxuriant vegetation, with a foreground of beetling precipices, and the eye rests with pleasure upon the green sward below after leaving the white glaring rocks so painful to the sight.

In the event of invasion at any future period of our history, Sydney may rely upon her puny *forts* for her defence, but the defence of New South Wales will be in her mountains, which render her invincible. Behind these all her native wealth, her flocks, her herds, her gold are to be found. A few hundred hardy bushmen, led on by our daring squatocracy, would hold the pass at Lapstone Hill against all Europe. It is but to mind the rocks above, and the advance of an enemy would be to inevitable destruction.

The keeping of the Blue Mountain Road in an efficient state of repair is of paramount importance to the colony in general, but more especially to the capital, being the only outlet to a vast pastoral and agricultural interior, together with our extensive Western gold-fields. Under the most favourable circumstances, years must elapse before the railroad can reach Hartley. In the absence of a better material, a planked road, twelve feet wide, might be laid down from the top of Lapstone Hill to the nearest point where ironstone can be procured. These roads have long been successfully used in the western part of the United States and Canada, and are generally the property of incorporated companies, who find them a most profitable investment. They are more easily kept in repair than any other description of road, and are durable if none but sound timber is used in the construction; a Canadian pine road being calculated to last seven years. Sawn planks, from three to four inches in thickness, are laid transversely on four sawn sleepers six inches in the square, the two outer sleepers placed within six inches of the ends of the plank, and the two centre so as to meet the gauge of the wheels of passing vehicles. Much care is necessary in laying the sleepers on a solid foundation, as on this the durability of the road depends. The planks are nailed or trenailed, and, with some little attention to lateral drainage, the road is complete. The space between the earth and the planks is not filled up, as it would facilitate decay. Tollkeepers, from six to ten miles apart, are responsible for the repair of their division of the road, and are compelled to keep a man who inspects it daily. He has several small piles of lumber in reserve along the line, and can, in the event of accident, replace two or three planks in half-an-hour. These roads require in their construction a little over 63 feet of plank, superficial measure, with 21 feet of 6-inch square sawn sleepers, running measure, and about £50 worth of iron spikes, per mile. In the present state of the road ten men, after a little practice, under able supervision, would lay down 50 yards on an average per day, and, valuing the timber at £5 per foot super and running measurement, the cost would be under £650 per mile for a road that, with slight repairs, would last at least seven years, and on which one horse would draw a ton with more ease than he could move five hundredweight on one of ordinary construction.

There are portable circular sawing-machines that carry a 36 inch saw, with moveable table and gauges complete, in common use in the United States and California. With one of these two men can run through 5000 to 7000 feet of boards daily. The whole concern weighs under two tons; it takes to pieces with screws and nuts, and packs up something after the manner of a threshing machine. The required velocity to the saw is given by a large vertical wheel, about eighteen feet in diameter, driving a number of pinions, and it is worked by the four cattle, or horses, required to move it from one site to another. The proprietors of these machines look out for a nest of suitable timber, move their saw to it, and when all is cut, pack up and remove to another. The cost of one of these saws in Boston, is from 350 to 500 dollars. It is obvious that one of these machines would render the making of plank roads comparatively easy in this colony, as the carriage and sawing form the chief obstacles to their accomplishment.

From the base of Mount Victoria, passing Little Hartley, three miles of good road through the valley brings you to Great Hartley, a picturesque, straggling village, built on the side of a hill, over the River Lette, a small mountain stream, emptying into the Cox. Here the first granite is to be seen in immense detached rocks and rounded boulders, and the geological features of the country undergo an entire change. Hartley contains a neat Roman Catholic chapel, an Episcopalian church, a Wesleyan meeting-house, a handsome court-house, some three or four inns, a good school, and about half a dozen private houses. The situation is one of extreme beauty, and reminds the traveller of many of the villages of North Wales; to the left, down the Lette and on the Cox and Fish Rivers, are many thriving farms; a bridle track from this neighbourhood leads over the Barragorang mountains, through the Cowpastures to Camden. The road now takes to the right, crossing the Lette by a low wooden bridge, and leads over lofty ranges to Bowenfels—distant about four miles; there are a number of good houses in the nooks and corners by the way, and the land on the lower slopes appears to be suitable for cultivation. About half-way some remarkable rocks overhang the road, called Hassan's Walls, which resembles the ruins of a gigantic fortress of the middle ages, and the regular stratification favours the deception; it is of sandstone formation, resting upon shale and coal; the road in this locality is of the first order with the exception of a cutting for half a mile, through which the traveller has to flounder knee deep in mud. Turning towards Mudgee, at the Junction Hill, where there are some substantial stone buildings, and a first-class hotel, the country becomes more open, and is much improved. Two miles from the junction the road crosses a valley of such surpassing beauty, that it must attract the attention of the most indifferent utilitarian, the heavy dark vegetation of the encircling hills contrasting with the rich green sward spread like a carpet over the unbroken valley, to which a few scattered clumps of trees give a park-like appearance; in the centre is a large tweed manufactory, a flour mill, and an elegant mansion, with large and well-stocked gardens. Few would expect to find so extensive a manufacturing establishment to the west of the mountains, and it is to hoped that success will reward the enterprise of the proprietor. In a mountain, skirting this valley to the right of the road, a seam of coal, upwards of ten feet in thickness, has been worked for the use of the mill. The entrance to the audit is on a level with the plain. This coal is said to be superior to any found on the coast for its burning qualities. Ironstone is also found in the immediate vicinity. Here a large road party were at work, *improving* a good road, which now carries you over a succession of high ridges for three miles, when it crosses Middle River, a shallow stream, containing fragmentary quartz in quantity, which was the first I had observed since leaving Sydney. Here is a small settlement of farmers and road side traders, with a good inn; there is also a schoolhouse, with ten acres of land attached of a superior quality, and about thirty children of all ages in the settlement, but *no teacher*, which the residents say they have not been able to procure, although they offer to guarantee £50 per annum amongst themselves, in addition to any allowance from the Educational Board; the schoolhouse and teacher's residence is the best building in the settlement, excluding the inn. There are many men now in Sydney with large families suffering all the miseries of genteel poverty, who would improve their position by a removal to this village schoolhouse. Here is a heavy quartz reef in a neighbouring hill, and the first decided indications of a gold producing country. On examining a precipitous rock, forming the side of a hill to the right of the village, I found it to consist of sandstone in regular stratification, resting upon clay slate beneath, which was a conglomerate formed of quartz pebbles much water worn, and feruginous sandstone; the mass of sandstone resting on the clay slate was at least 100 feet high, the depth of the conglomerate, of which quartz formed the chief proportion, could not be ascertained; this leads me to expect that gold will be found in many of the watercourses, ravines, and gullies of the Blue Mountains, where they are deeper than the sandstone foundation.

On the top of the first hill, after passing Middle River, the made road terminates, and the traveller has now to follow the usual bush dray track, with its devious windings over hill and dale, through the forest. He now passes over a series of lofty ranges and swampy flats for twelve miles, on his right the wall-sided Blue Mountains—with their heavy masses of sandstone rock protruding through dark scrub y vegetation—skirt the valley; on his left low undulating ridges, formed of trappean and quartzose rocks, and covered with heavy open timber, denote that he is on the margin of the golden regions. In the many flats between Middle River and Cullen Bullen many farms may be seen; the temporary and rude nature of the cockatoo fences and buildings, with some exceptions, and the small breadth under cultivation, denote but recent occupation.

Arrived at Cullen Bullen I left the road, and, following a marked-tree line over a flat for three and a half miles, crossed Delanty's Creek near Yoeman's Farm. The marked line now leads from this point over low, undulating levels with numerous isolated hummocks; quartz-veined trap breaks through the rich green sward, spread like a carpet beneath your feet, every now and again, and the sylvan beauties of the locality bear a close resemblance to the Port Phillip country; as yet it is innocent of the pick, and the miner has left no trace behind him, but it is as promising a country as any I have seen. Still following the line it leads to the crown of a steep ridge composed of trap rocks, heavily seamed with quartz. The ridge seems to have been formed by an upheaving force below its longitudinal centre. Following the track along the crown of this ridge, over sharp fragments of quartz and trap, or basalt, for four miles, it leads down to the banks of an overflowing creek, when you find yourself in the midst of a canvas village, surrounded by children, women, horses, and all the accompaniments of a digger's camp, standing by the head waters of the Turon, distant from Sydney one hundred and ten miles by the road. The main creek is named the Willows, in which coarse, nuggetty gold is to be found—as well as in a hundred small creeks and ravines that empty into it, a description of which I will reserve for my next communication, as I am writing under much discomfort in a small tent, while the rain is falling in torrents, and bids fair to give the diggers a holiday.

COUNTRY LAND SALES.

On TUESDAY, 23rd NOVEMBER, at eleven o'clock.
AT THE POLICE OFFICE, IPSWICH.

CHURCHILL (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed. Adjoining the reserve on Purga Creek, at the crossing-place of the road from Warwick to Ipswich, and below W. Wilson's 631½ acres: Lot 1, 97 acres; lot 2, 45 acres 1 rood; lot 3, 39 acres; lot 4, 40 acres; lot 5, 48 acres; lot 6, 50 acres; lot 7, 48 acres; lot 8, 37 acres; lots 9 and 10, 62 acres 1 rood each; lot 11, 56 acres; lot 12, 52 acres 3 roods; lot 13, 47 acres 3 roods; lots 14 and 15, 90 acres each; lot 16, 97 acres 2 roods; lot 17, 85 acres 3 roods; lots 18 to 23, 60 acres each. Upset price, £1 per acre.

STANLEY (Country Lots).—Parish of Ipswich. On Bundanba Creek, opposite to J. England's 50 acres and J. Ivory's 90 acres, at Logan's Lagoon: Lot 24, 38 acres; lot 25, 37 acres; lot 26, 43 acres; lot 27, 47 acres; lot 28, 34 acres; lot 29, 50 acres; lot 30, 44 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

STANLEY (Special Country Lots).—Parish of Chuwar. Adjoining the north boundary of Messrs. Tooth and Holt's 92 acres: Lot 31, 12 acres 1 rood 11 perches. Adjoining the north boundary of Messrs. Tooth and Holt's 78 acres 3 roods 36 perches: Lot 32, 13 acres 3 roods 22 perches. Lying to the north-west of G. Thorne's 32 acres: Lot 33, 20 acres 2 roods; lot 34, 18 acres 3 roods 14 perches. Upset price, £2 and £2 10s. per acre.

STANLEY (Town Lots).—Parish of Ipswich. Town of Ipswich. Lots 35 to 40, 35 perches each; lots 41 to 46, 1 rood each. Upset price, £100 per acre.

BRISBANE (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Merriwa. At Merriwa: Lots 34 to 37, 2 acres 2 roods each; lots 38 and 39, 2 acres each. Upset price, £3 per acre.

BRISBANE (Town Lots).—Parish of Merriwa. Village of Merriwa: Lots 40 to 45, 1 acre each. Upset price, £4 per acre.

On WEDNESDAY, 24th NOVEMBER, at eleven o'clock.
AT THE POLICE OFFICE, HARTLEY.

WESTMORELAND (Country Lots).—Parish of Norway. On Fish River Creek, opposite C. Whalan's 42 acres, and lying south-westerly from C. Whalan's 980 acres at Bullock Flats: Lot 1, 20 acres 2 roods; lot 2, 47 acres; lot 3, 54 acres; lot 4, 17 acres 3 roods; lot 5, 23 acres 1 rood. Near Fish River Creek, and on Racecourse Creek, lying south-westerly from C. Whalan's 980 acres at Bullock Flats: Lot 6, 41 acres 2 roods; lot 7, 33 acres 1 rood; lots 8 to 10, 30 acres each; lot 11, 44 acres; lot 12, 30 acres; lot 12, 29 acres 18 perches; lot 14, 48 acres; lots 15 and 16, 33 acres each; lot 17, 37 acres 2 roods; lot 18, 25 acres 2 roods; lot 19, 33 acres 2 roods; lot 20, 24 acres 2 roods; lot 21, 30 acres; lot 22, 36 acres; lots 23 to 26, 38 acres 2 roods each; lot 27, 84 acres 3 roods; lot 28, 34 acres 2 roods; lot 29, 57 acres; lot 30, 96 acres; lot 31, 34 acres 3 roods; lots 32 and 33, 30 acres each; lot 34, 28 acres; lot 35, 39 acres; lot 36, 36 acres; lots 37 and 38, 30 acres each; lot 39, 33 acres 2 roods; lots 40 and 41, 31 acres each; lot 42, 30 acres; lot 43, 21 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, MERRIWA.

BRISBANE (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed. Lying south westerly from W. C. Wentworth's 640 acres, near the confluence of Cream of Tartar Creek with Judy Kelly's Gully and with Gummum Creek: Lots 1 and 2, 40 acres 2 roods each; lots 3 to 6, 41 acres 2 roods each; lot 7, 39 acres. Adjoining the west boundary of W. C. Wentworth's 640 acres, near the confluence of Cream of Tartar Creek with Judy Kelly's Gully and with Gummum Creek: Lots 8 and 9, 40 acres each; lots 10 to 13, 41 acres 2 roods each. On and near Judy Kelly's Gully, above W. C. Wentworth's 678 acres: Lots 14 to 19, 41 acres 2 roods each; lot 20, 40 acres; lot 21, 47 acres; lot 22, 34 acres; lot 23, 51 acres; lot 24, 50 acres; lots 25 to 47, 40 acres each. On and near Judy Kelly's Gully, above W. C. Wentworth's 844 acres: Lot 28, 40 acres; lot 29, 45 acres; lot 30, 41 acres; lot 31, 49 acres; lot 32, 58 acres; lot 33, 48 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

On MONDAY, 29th NOVEMBER, at eleven o'clock.
AT THE POLICE OFFICE, BOOROWA.

HARDEN (Town Lots).—Parish of Binalong. Town of Binalong: Lots 31 to 37, 2 roods each; lot 38, 1 rood 33 perches. Upset price, £4 per acre.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. GEORGE LAW are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his late departed son, GEORGE WILLIAM; the procession to move from his late residence, Glebe Road, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at three p.m. precisely. RICHARD HANSLOW, undertaker, No. 778, George-street South.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. ROBERT ROBINSON, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral; the procession to move from his late residence, Cleveland-street, Surry Hills, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 4 p.m. precisely. RICHARD HANSLOW, undertaker, No. 778, George-street South.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr ROBERT VINCENT, are invited to attend his funeral; to move from his late residence, No. 2, Redfern-street, Redfern, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, No. 3, Hunter-street, November 22nd.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, price 6d., No. 6 of the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND WESLEYAN RECORD, containing a report of the proceedings of the annual district meeting, whose sittings closed on Saturday; with other religious intelligence. Wesleyan Book Depot, King-street; and sold by J. W. WAUGH, George-street.

LETTS' DIARIES for 1859.—All the different editions. JOHN L. SHERRIFF, bookseller and stationer, 256, George-street, Sydney.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS, Latest Dates.—British Standard, 9d; European Times, 1s.; Home News, 1s. 3d.; Lloyd's, 6d.; Nonconformist, 9d.; Dispatch, 9d.; Patriot, 9d; Watchman, 9d.; Wesleyan Times, 9d.; Post free, 1d. extra. Illustrated papers, &c. ADDISON, 487, Brickfield-hill.

BRITISH STANDARD.—Subscriptions received for BRITISH STANDARD (Dr. Campbell's paper.) ADDISON, agent, 487, Brickfield-hill.

LETTS DIARIES for 1859, various sizes. READING and WELLBANK, 13 Bridge-street.

FASHION BOOKS, "Illustrated News" and "Times," "Punch," &c., per mail steamer, at MOFFITT'S.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, ex Granite City—
Report and Evidence of Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Bank Acts, 2 vols. *** Contains most interesting tables connected with the monetary state of England
Lord Overstone's Tracts on Metallic and Paper Currency, originally printed for private distribution
Christian Orthodoxy reconciled with the conclusions of Modern Biblical Learning, by J. W. Donaldson, D.D.
Jashar, Fragmenta Archetypa Connium Hebraicorum in Masoretico Viteris Testamento Textu
Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy Illustrated, morocco
Marsden's Dictionary of Christian Churches and Sects, 8vo.
Earl Grey on Parliamentary Reform and Parliamentary Government
Gems from English and American Poets, morocco
Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, plates
Edward's on the Freedom of the Will
Guizot on the Fine Arts, plates
Lloyd's Adventures in Scandinavian, 2 vols., plates
Homes of the Statesmen of the United States, plates
Institutes of Justinian, by Sanders, 8vo.
Johnston's Dictionary of Geography, 8vo.
Brande's Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art, 8vo.
M'Culloch's Dictionary of Commerce, 8vo.
Brande's Dictionary of Chemistry, 2 vols.
Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Mines, and Manufactures, 2 vols.
London's Dictionary of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture
Dickens' Household Words, vol. 17
Chambers' Journal, vol. 9
Braithwaite's Retrospect, vol. 36
Family Friend, 1858
Encyclopædia Brittanica, vol. 16
Punch, new volume
Illustrated News, new volume
The Pulpit, new volume
Herschel's Outlines of Astronomy, 8vo.
Livingstone's Travels in Africa, 8vo.
Esmond, by Thackeray, cheap edition
Dictionary of Practical Architecture and Civil Engineering, by S. C. Brees, 8vo.
Dewar's Family Devotions, plates
World Noted Women, or Types of Womanly Attributes of all Lands and Ages, plates, superbly bound, crimson morocco.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer of books and stationery, George-street.

LAW BOOKS.—Broom's County Court Practice and Roscoe's Evidence at Nisi Prius, new edition
Taylor on Evidence, 2 vols.; Pollock's County Court Practice; Chitty's Archbold and Forms; Cole on Ejectment, &c.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, George-street.

EVERLASTING BOOKS for Children.—Just received, a large variety at 1s. and 1s. 6d. each; post free, 2d. each extra. J. R. CLARKE, 205, George-street.

PITT-STREET CONGREGATIONAL SINGING CLASS.—Ladies and Gentlemen possessing a partial knowledge of music, and wishing to pursue the study, are invited to join the Class. The present quarter will terminate next Tuesday evening, when tickets will be issued for the ensuing quarter. The class meets for practice every TUESDAY EVENING, at half-past 7. EDWIN COLLEY, Conductor.

ELECTORAL REFORM LEAGUE.—At a Committee of the above League, held at the Committee Rooms, Robin Hood Inn, South Head Road, on Tuesday Evening, a series of resolutions were adopted recognising the propriety of inviting all classes of reformers to cooperate in erecting a monument to perpetuate the carrying of the Electoral Reform Bill, and likewise to celebrate the event by a festival on a very extensive scale. WILLIAM BENBOW, honorary secretary.

ELLIOTT'S FAMILY HOTEL, Wollongong.—Board and Apartments for Families and Gentlemen (superior). Terms moderate.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES, Charlton House, Point Piper Road, Paddington.—The Misses WEST, continue to receive a limited number of Pupils on moderate terms.

BALMAIN.—Mr. H. J. SENDALL intending after the Christmas Vacation, to OPEN a Classical and Commercial SCHOOL, in Balmain, would be glad to communicate as early as possible with parents who may wish to place their sons under his charge. St. Philip's Grammar School, November 16.

A CARD.—A. FLOWER, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 96, Market-street, between Castlereagh and Pitt sts.

A NUMBER of Useful Servants for Hire, at Mrs. CAPPS' Select Registry Office, King-street.

ADOLPHUS BRYANT LAW (from J. Curby's), Licensed Pawnbroker, 110, Cumberland-street,

B. MOUNTCASTLE having purchased Mr. J. Lublin's Stock and interest in his trade, begs to inform his (Mr. J. Lublin's) friends, that he has removed the business to his old-established shops in Market and George streets.

BUTLER, BROTHERS, and WHITEHOUSE, Wholesale Saddlers, Harnessmakers, and Saddlers' Ironmongers, Hunter-street.

DR. SALTER has REMOVED to 221, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street.

DR. MACKELLAR can be consulted as usual at his Surgery, No. 63, or at his private residence, No. 67, George-street North.

DENSLOW'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERY.—Portraits taken, in any weather, better and cheaper than at any other establishment in Sydney. 90, King-street, over Dixson's Clock Store.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte Makers.—Pianofortes Tuned, Repaired, and Removed. 251, George-st.

GILCHRIST and GREIG, Commercial Brokers and Commission Agents, Hall of Commerce, Melbourne. Reference in Sydney, Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

ICE CREAMS, Ice Lemonade, and Soda Water daily.—Iced Creams and Water Ices in moulds, pints and quarts. T. W. FOSTER, 294, George-street.

LIQUID CEMENT, for the Toothache, sold in bottles at Mr. J. EMANUEL'S, dentist, George-st. North.

MR. WINSTANLEY, Dentist, 137, York-street, next the Wesleyan Chapel.

MESSRS. E. MORIZE and CO. beg to inform their customers to call for their repairs before the end of this month, as their sale at auction is fixed for the 6th of next month.

PARRAMATTA.—Mr. F. W. BIRMINGHAM, Land Surveyor, &c., Macquarie-street.

R. BARNETT, Broker, 13, Hunter-street, Sydney 20th July, 1858.

REMOVAL.—Dr. M'KAY (late of M'Kellar and M'Kay) has removed to 55, Argyle-street.

SPRING-VAN for Hire. W. DOOLAN, hay and corn dealer, 157, William-street.

WALKER and JONES, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Makers, Manufacturing Goldsmiths and Jewellers, 338, George-street; and branch establishments "68, Cornhill, and 48, Princes-street, Leicester-square, London."

WRITING, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c., taught by Mr. BRAGG, 153, Elizabeth-st., near Market-st.

IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN FRIGATE NOVARRA.—It is requested that all LETTERS and communications to the officers of the above vessel may be left at the office of the undersigned.
KIRCHNER and CO., No. 1, Wynyard-street.

I BEG leave to Caution the public against paying any accounts due to Mr. W. Stewart, of the Chilian Bond, to any one except R. A. TOMPSON, Esq., who is the only person authorised to receive the same. M. STEWART, Balmain, Sydney, 19th November.

BRADSHAW'S RAILWAY GUIDE.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—Mr. Samuel Chandler having resigned his appointment as collector for this publication, Mr. JOHN D. THANE is the only person authorised to collect advertisements and accounts. 6 and 8, Church-hill, 17th November.

WOOL, TALLOW, &c., &c.—The undersigned are cash purchasers of wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides. Circular Quay. ATKINSON, WRENCH, and CO.

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.—GARLAND and BINGHAM are prepared to make liberal cash advances on the above goods if consigned to their friends—Sinclair, Hamilton, and Co., London.

TO SELLERS of WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEPSKINS—BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street Sydney, are purchasers.

£5000 TO LEND on city freehold, in sums of from £100 to £1000. Apply DURHAM and IRWIN, 68, King-street West.

£50,000 ON MORTGAGE, at 8 per cent. G. F. BAKER, Pitt and Bridge sts.

£150,000 LENT, on Farms and City Property. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-st.

£400 TO LEND. Apply to B. CUTLER, 60, Upper Fort-street.

ADVANCES from £100 to £1000 made upon Sydney Freehold Property. T. A. M'CARROLL, Queen's-place.

SUMS, varying from £100 to £1200, for investment upon Sydney freehold property. STENHOUSE and HARDY, 45, Hunter-street, fourth door from Elizabeth-street.

INVESTMENTS in Debentures, Bank and other Shares, may always be obtained or disposed of, at current prices, on application to LENNON and CAPE, stock and share brokers, Terry's-buildings, Pitt-street.

INVESTMENTS in Bank Shares, and other securities may be obtained from W. BARTON and SON, 372, George-street.

DENTISTRY.—Messrs. J. and M. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, employ the following methods in supplying artificial teeth, from one to a complete set. First, on the roots of the natural teeth; second, on a plate with clasps; third, with spiral springs; fourth, by atmospheric pressure. Messrs. Emanuel guarantee satisfaction. The gold used is twenty carats, and the mineral teeth are manufactured by American, English, and French distinguished artistes. Charges moderate. No. 183, George-street, near Hunter-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED has made arrangements with Mr. JOEL JOSEPH to Manage his Timber Business. His well known experience in the trade will be a guarantee to customers that their interests will be faithfully protected. CHARLES ROBERTSON, Circular Quay and Macquarie-place.

THE UNDERSIGNED has resumed his old position in Macquarie-place as Agent for the Sale of Agricultural Implements and American Notions generally; also as Salesman in Mr. ROBERTSON'S timber yard, on the premises, where he hopes his old customers will give him a call. JOEL JOSEPH.

KENT LARDER Coffee and Dining Rooms, celebrated house for One Shilling Dinners. 164, Pitt-st.

WHERE CAN I DINE? at the Kent Larder, 164, Pitt-street, next Mr. Gine's Labour Office.

THE KENT LARDER is gaining a notoriety for supplying a first-rate Dinner for One Shilling.

BILL OF FARE comprises Soups, Meat, Vegetable, and Pastry, One Shilling each. 164, Pitt-street.

COLLODION.—Bolton's unequalled positive and negative collodion and iodising solutions, patent jet, animal, crystal, and French white varnishes; benzoid, iodides and bromides of cadmium, potassium, ammonium, &c.; chloride of gold, sel d'or, absolute alcohol and ether, glycyrrhisine, and all other chemicals used in photography, cameras, baths, dishes, plate holders, tripod stands, pressure frames, spirit lamps, levelling stands, test papers, thermometers, &c., &c., &c. Goods securely packed and sent to all parts of the colonies. Every article sold by the undersigned is warranted of first-rate quality. J. S. NORRIE, practical chemist, 341, Pitt-street. Established 20 years.

REDFORD and BURRELL'S Australian French Polish Reviver, and General Furniture Polish. Patronised by the Australian Club, and highly approved by all who have tried it—may now be obtained of the following agents throughout the colony:
E. WEBB, Bathurst.
GOULBURN HERALD Office, Goulburn.
R. BLAIR, West Maitland.
VERNON and MELLIS, Braidwood.
JONES, Post Office, Richmond.
DICK ditto ditto, Windsor.
WALKER, druggist, Parramatta.
W. PRATT, Parramatta-street, Sydney.
And of the proprietors, REDFORD and BURRELL, 219, Pitt-street, Sydney.

CITIZENS' RETURN BALL.—Ladies' Fancy Dresses can be obtained of Mrs. A. TORNING, New Pitt-st.

RETURN BALL.—Mr. SEFTON'S Costumes on HIRE. Apply Mr. C. JONES, Prince Wales Theatre.

PARIS Kid Gloves.—Ladies' White, 2s. 6d.; coloured, tasselled. SHARP H. LEWIS (late Pillet), 10, Hunter-street.

PARIS Kid Gloves.—Gentlemen's White, 3s.; coloured, 3s. 6d. SHARP H. LEWIS (late Pillet), 10, Hunter-street.

PARIS Kid Gloves.—A case of Jouvin's (genuine) just opened. SHARP H. LEWIS (late Pillet), 10, Hunter-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED continues to sell every description of Wax Vestas, at greatly reduced prices, and below market rates. A. WORTMAN, Campbell-street, Haymarket.

NEW GOODS, ex Vimeira.—The undersigned has just received a complete assortment of Drugs and Pharmaceutical Preparations, including many new and valuable remedies; together with medical accessories of new and varied character. Patent medicines, medicated lozenges, food for infants and invalids, &c., &c. J. S. NORRIE, practical chemist, 341, Pitt-street. Established twenty years.

RETURN BALL.—Splendid Costumes, 76, Crown-street. Apply early. F. HOWSON.

RETURN BALL.—Fancy Dresses can be obtained by applying to Mrs. TWIGHT, 24, O'Connell-street.

ENGLISH NEWS!—Lloyd's, and illustrated papers. G. DIXON, 280, George-street. Also, the remaining stock of account books and sundries, and music, selling at extreme low prices.

GIG and Harness for SALE, very cheap. Apply 260, Sussex-street, near Bathurst-street.

THE CHURCH SENTINEL, price 6d., on SALE at J. R. CLARK'S, 205, George-street.

FOR LONDON direct.—The finest specimen in New South Wales of the domesticated Kangaroo can be obtained (delivered in Sydney), by addressing KANGAROO, Post Office, West Maitland.

FOR SALE, or to be LET, City and Country Properties. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock, to W. S. MOUTRY, Church-hill. Terms:—If sold, 25 per cent. cash on the purchase money, the residue for a term of years at bank interest; if let, 7, 14, or 21 years' leases on most reasonable terms.

FOR SALE, a Four-roomed Brick House, situated in Riley-street, near Stanley-street, with 22 feet frontage to Riley-street, with verandah at the back, and balcony in front, cemented all round, and back yard, paved with brick, and water laid on, fenced all round. For particulars apply to GEORGE SMITH, pawnbroker, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo; or to Mr. THOMAS, solicitor, Elizabeth-street, for title, &c. Terms liberal.

A HOUSE and Shop to LET, in York-street, near Barrack-street, five rooms, yards, and kitchen Rent very moderate. Apply to J. H. ASHER, next door.

A VACANCY at Mrs. SAMSON'S, 28, Upper Fort-street.

APARTMENTS, unfurnished.—To LET, the above, most centrally situated in a quiet and genteel family; a most desirable home for a married couple or for two gentlemen. Terms moderate, and references undeniable. Apply at 97, Elizabeth-street North.

APARTMENTS vacant, at Mrs. WALKER'S, 550, George-street, opposite St. Andrew's Church. Reference to the Wesleyan Ministers of this city kindly permitted.

A DRAWING-ROOM and Bedrooms vacant. Sion House, Myles-buildings, Cumberland-street North.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, at Mrs. CAREW'S, corner of Castlereagh and Hunter streets.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in a Private Family, pleasantly situated. Apply to Mr. PALMER, 9, Hunter-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 138, Castlereagh-street North, near Hunter-street. J. SIMPSON.

COMFORTABLE Cottages to LET; taxes paid, water laid on. WHITTELL'S Coal Yard, Bathurst-street.

DARLING POINT.—A House to LET; six rooms, kitchen, and servant's room detached, yard and flower garden. Apply to JOHN DYASON, near the Rushcutter's Bay Hotel.

HOUSE, at the Glebe, containing 12 rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, servants' rooms, stables, &c.; good garden; rent £220. Apply to Mr. ALLEN, 124, Elizabeth-street.

LARGE STORE to LET, at reduced rent, on the Circular Quay, behind the Custom House, 30 by 90 feet, four floors, all stone. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to EDW. ROTTMANN and CO.

LAND to LET on LEASE.—40 acres near Burwood Station; 5 acres at Petersham Station; also all that land adjoining Mr. Perry's, fronting South Head Road and Underwood-street. Apply to WYATT, BROTHERS, Pitt-street.

NORTH SHORE.—A six-roomed Cottage to LET. Rent low. Apply to A. THOMSON, Exchange.

OFFICE to LET, within the Exchange. Apply to the SECRETARY.

PUBLIC-HOUSE TO LET, in principal thoroughfare terms moderate. Apply, T. OGLEY, King-street.

PITT-STREET.—To LET, those Three eligible Dwelling-houses and Shops, Pitt-street, between Market and Park streets, immediately opposite the Royal Oak Inn. These premises occupy one of the best positions in the street, and are admirably adapted for business purposes; rent very moderate. For full particulars apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, Bank-buildings, George-street.

RESIDENCE, with or without board, furnished or unfurnished; stables if required. 101, Cumberland-street.

RENT, 18s. a WEEK.—To LET, in Palmer-street, Houses of four rooms, with kitchens and cellars; water laid on. Apply to Mr. TURTON, corner of Palmer and Liverpool streets.

SHOPS IN MARKET and CASTLEREAGH STREETS TO LET, just completed, and fitted with plate glass fronts; also a good Shop in Pitt-street, near the Willow Tree, with entrance premises in the rear, well adapted for manufacturing purposes; immediate possession can be given. For particulars, apply to ALFRED FAIRFAX, George-street.

STRAFFAN-PLACE, next Cleveland-house, Buckingham-street.—TO LET, a house, No. 62, five rooms, kitchen, balcony, good water; taxes paid. To a careful tenant, rent moderate. Apply, back cottage, No. 7.

TO HAIRDRESSERS, Chop Housekeepers, &c.—To LET, in Castlereagh-street, two doors from King-street, a Shop and five rooms; water laid on. To a good and permanent tenant, rent moderate. Apply to H. H. NEWMAN; or to JAMES ROBERTS, 144, King-street, opposite the Supreme Court.

TO LET, one of those beautiful Cottages in Sophia-terrace, Albion-street. Also, a four-roomed House; Rent low. Apply J. REDGATE, Ann-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, in Bourke-street, Surry Hills, opposite Taurlow-terrace, a House of seven rooms, in thorough repair; well of water; fruit trees in garden; also paddocks and vegetable garden attached. Omnibus hourly.

TO LET, a House, off York-street, containing four rooms; water laid on, back entrance, &c. Apply to Mr. EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

TO LET, those four spacious Business Premises, each consisting of large lofty shop and dwelling-house, on the South Head Road, near Hyde Park. Apply to Mr. BURDEKIN, Macquarie-street, between 9 and 3 o'clock.

TO BE LET, a stone-built House, pleasantly situated, half-way between Paddington and the Waverley Tea Gardens, containing seven rooms, with water and other conveniences. To a permanent tenant, rent very moderate. Apply to Mr. J. A. MATTHEWS, Queen's-place.

TO LET, a large House, with Shop Front, next the corner of Kent and Argyle streets. Enquire of B. LOWE, grocer, Miller's Point.

TO LET, a Shop, situated at the corner of Woolloomooloo and Crown streets. Apply Paddington Brewery.

TO LET, one of those commodious Family Residences in Grimes'-buildings, Argyle-street, opposite the Flagstaff; commands a fine view of the harbour. Rent low. Apply, No. 3

TO LET, at Liverpool, all that Two-story House, situate at the corner of Macquarie and Elizabeth streets, and known as the Railway Stores, and now in full trade, for a term of years as may be agreed on, to a good tenant; rent moderate; suitable for a school. For particulars apply to Mr. WILLIAM THOMPSON, innkeeper; or Mr. DANIEL TINDALL, of Liverpool, where applicants will be attended to.

TO LET, at Penrith, the Goodwill, fixtures, and 6½ years of unexpired lease of a Butcher's Shop, in full trade, with paddock attached; rent, £40 a year. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE KENDALL, butcher, Penrith. 19th November.

TO LET, in Elizabeth-street North, a House of 6 rooms, kitchen, water, &c. To LET, in Cleveland-street, Redfern, a House 4 rooms, kitchen, water, &c. Apply to M. F. JOSEPHSON, 252, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, No. 2, Robin Hood-lane, a two-roomed Home. Enquire next door.

TO LET, a semi-detached six-room Cottage, with detached kitchen and garden, situate in Albion-street, Surry Hills, now in the occupation of William Barker, Esq. Apply to Mr. UTHER, 333, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, Two Front Rooms and kitchen, ground floor, 90, Hunter-street.

TO LET, a House, containing six rooms and kitchen, hall, balcony; good yard, and water laid on. Apply to WM. HARMER, 19, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

TO LET, in the house of a widow, Apartments, unfurnished; there are no children, or other lodgers, and will be let to a family without children. No. 4, Grimes-buildings, near Trinity Church.

TO BE LET, Two really nice Cottages, each containing four rooms and kitchen, 133 and 135, Victoria-street; rent, £45 each per annum. BEIT and MACDONALD.

TO LET, two Shops, reduced rent, opposite Police Office. Mr. GREER, Dr. Moffatt's, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, those central Premises, fit for offices, or a private family, situated 26, O'Connell-street, directly opposite Messrs. Dean and Co., auctioneers. The house contains six rooms, with detached kitchen, and servants' room, water, &c. For particulars apply on the premises.

TO LET, on the Newtown Road, a House, containing three rooms and shop, neatly fitted up—at present established in the grocery line. It is also well situated for hay and corn store, having a large yard and entrance, a garden, and a well of good water. Apply No. 198, Cooper's-row, Parramatta-street.

TO LET, Two good Rooms, with use of kitchen. To a respectable tenant, only 12s. 447, Wiltshire-place.

TO BE LET, that Three-story Stone House, No. 9, Crown-street, Miller's Point, containing seven rooms, detached kitchen, stable and coach-house. Water laid on. Apply to JOHN ALEXANDER, 1 Margaret-street.

TO LET, a good Business Premises, near the Railway Terminus, consisting of superior Two-floored Stores, with cottage residence, stable, coach-house, hayloft, closet, and yard, with water laid on, all in thorough repair, in the rear of Nos. 388 and 390, Pitt-street South, near the Sugar Works. The terms to a permanent tenant will be moderate. Apply to Mr. PLOMER, 418, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, in George-street, opposite the old HERALD Office, Stores and Shops, with very commodious rooms above, suitable for a wholesale, retail, or manufacturing business. Apply to Mr. PHILLIPS, on the premises.

TO LET, at Ryde, a Cottage containing seven rooms and kitchen, also a yard and kitchen garden attached, within ten minutes' walk of the wharf. Enquire of ROBERT SHEPHERD, Thorne Farm, Kissing Point.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the House No 197, Macquarie-street North, opposite the Bourke Statue. It contains a suite of dining and drawing rooms, 7 airy bedrooms, wine cellar, kitchen, coach-house, 2-stall stable, large paved yard, water laid on, and every other conceivable convenience. Apply to Mr. T. MAC CULLOCH, 24, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, those Premises in Macquarie-place now occupied by Mr. James Lunn, coffee manufacturer, well adapted, by its position near the Circular Wharf, for any commercial business in connexion with the shipping interest. It has one large shed, fitted up with stalls, racks, and mangers, formerly used as a livery stables. Apply to Mr. LUNN, on the premises; or at the cooperage of JOHN WILLIAMS, Macquarie-place and New Pitt-street.

TO LET, 2 large Houses, 15 rooms and kitchens each, suitable for lodging houses, or a Sailors' Home, adjoining the Beehive, Prince-street. Rent, £2 a week each. Apply to Mr. W. ASHTON, Beehive Inn, Prince-street.

TO LET, Furnished, for 9 or 12 months, No. 193, North-terrace, Macquarie-street, the House, adjoining the Australian Library. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to EDWARD KNOX, Esq. Colonial Sugar Refining Company's Offices, George-street, opposite Jamison-street.

TWO COTTAGES to LET, at Ashfield, within three minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Apply at No. 13, Bligh-street, Sydney.

TO LET, in Clarence-street, three Cottages. Apply at No. 13, Bligh-street, Sydney.

TO BE LET, from 27th November, the House, No. 135, Crown-street, Surry Hills, now in the occupation of W. Walker, Esq.
And the House, No. 133, Crown-street, next door to the above, with immediate possession.
Also, a small House in Riley-street.
For rent and particulars apply to W. PATTEN, Australian Marble Works, 342, Pitt-street.

WATERVIEW BAY.—To LET, a 6-roomed Cottage, with good garden, and well of water. Apply at the Forth and Clyde, Waterview Bay, Balmain; rent moderate.

YORK TERRACE, Newtown, four rooms, &c.; rent low. Apply to P. B. WHITFIELD, Charlotte-place, Sydney.

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD," containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL," will be forwarded to all parts of the world, in accordance with instructions as to address on the following terms: Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 5s. per annum via Southampton, and 7s. per annum via Marseilles, payable in advance.

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